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April 15th, 905.

The whole [illegible]
the text is [illegible]
[illegible] changed [illegible]
much of the paper [illegible]
[illegible] translation
without [illegible]

A Study
# of the Rhetorical Question in the Attic Orators, with Special Reference to the Tone of the Style as affected by the Figure.

Introduction.

The question as a rhetorical device has long been recognized as a powerful and effective instrument. Inasmuch as it does such a great service to the tone of the style, its use was noted wherever rhetoric flourished and found a rôle. Now in Greek literature the distinctive home of rhetoric, among [illegible] though in all departments the influence of rhetoric and the oratori- cal are well grounded. Oratory then is the natural field for the investigation of the use of the rhetorical question.

127407

The Pathetic substance then are the art, that, in contrast to the mere ornamental figures it is the most important of the more strictly rhetorical figures i.e. those figures which give liveliness and power to tone of the speech. And in this group the figures which tend to the same effect when seen with it [illegible] These [illegible] do [illegible].

4.) Volkmann Die Rhet. d. Griech. u. Römer 2 Aufl. Wenden wir uns nach Anschließung die speziellen Ausführungen zu den eigentlichen Figuren so ist hier zunächst als die häufigste aber auch sehr wirksame Figur die rhetorische Frage zu nennen d. h. diejenige Frage bei der wir nicht fragen um eine Antwort zu erhalten, sondern um den Gegner zu drängen, um unsern

Vividness and more penetrating amplification, more thoroughly "see without your aegis."

The treatment of the figure at the hands of the Greek rhetoricians is not of a satisfactory nature — at least for our purposes though mention is often made of it. Some examples of their method of treatment will show that they looked at it from the point of view of the speaker's purpose or object in using it or to whom directed but not in reference to its rhetorical force or value. Thus Arist. Rhet 3-18. gives some instances in which a question can be used with effect against the adversary. Hermogenes II-434-25 Sp. says that the figure κατ᾽ ἐρώτησιν is that which is not to be answered. First of matters naturally

argued upon some of those [illegible] chosen in the speech which is equivalent to the last. Being such the Figure has three forms. First, addressed to the audience πεῦσις ἐπι-[illegible] (conviction). Second, to the opponents, πεῦσις ἀνατρεπτική (refutation). Third, of the orator to himself, (πεῦσις [illegible]).

Worthy of mention is the well-known four-fold division of Tiberius III-60-ff. [illegible] πεῦσις, [illegible] ἐρώτησις [illegible] — which classification is adopted to by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the reason he says that all rhetorical questions have πεῦσις in their effect. Hermogenes II-90-2-ff says that the ἐρώτησις is used to ascertain more clearly somewhat of those questions sought after.

[illegible] III-24-3 ff. draws a distinction between [illegible] and [illegible] in that the former can be answered simply by "yes" or "no" while of the latter it is necessary to answer more in detail. Others have made the same distinction as [illegible] II-63-4 ff. [illegible] II-[illegible]-2 ff. [illegible] II-28-9 ff. and [illegible] II-2 ff. emphasize the fact that the question in which the child delights is [illegible] i.e. the suggestive question. The next stage is reached so that the child many theories [illegible] [illegible] belong to [illegible] p. 118 f.

For our purposes we need (some kind of) a classification which shall include the content of the question and give some expression of the form and statistic aspect of the question wherever it is used. From this

point of view the figure has been [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] καὶ [illegible] is at the heart of the matter in chapter 18 when he says.- But what are we meant to say of questions and interrogations? Is it not precisely by the visualizing qualities of these figures that Demos. strives to make his speeches far more effective and impressive? 'Pray tell me - tell me, sir - do you wish to go about and inquire of one another Is there any news? Why, what greater news could there be than this that a Macedonian is crushing Greece? Is Philip dead? No, but he is ill. Dead or ill, what difference to you? Should anything happen to him you will speedily create another Philip (Dem. Phil. I - 10) Again he says 'Let us sail against Macedonia. Where shall we find a landing-place?'

common ones. The same thing will oc-
cur, the main pieces in Philips' (posi-
tion Dem. Phil. 1-44). All this if stated
plainly and directly would have been
altogether weaker. As it is the sentiment
and the rapid play of question and an-
swer and the plan of meeting these
two objections as though they were urged
in another hand by the help of the figure
made the language used not only more
elevated but also more convincing. The
introduction of passion has a greater
effect when it seems not to be studied
by the speaker himself but to be inspired
by the occasion and the questions ask-
ed and answered by oneself simu-
late a natural outburst of passion. For
just as those who are interrogated
by others experience a sudden excite-
ment and answer the inquiry vehemently

and with the utmost candour so the figure of question and answer leads the hearer to suppose that each subsequent thought is struck out and uttered on the spur of the moment and so impresses the hearer. ([illegible] [illegible] III.)

In [illegible] there [illegible] as the statement of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the question as a chief means of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and the speaker appear [illegible] credible.

With these are joined and there [illegible] a discrimination following somewhat those already used. In this Demosthenes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1st Dic. 1151. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] to register the rhetorical effect of the [illegible] [illegible]

of the figure as follows; —

I. Questions of appeal to the intelligence of the [illegible] or to the [illegible] feelings ranging all the way from humble and pathetic entreaty to passionate and magnificent address, including the exclamatory question.

II. The Socratic question i.e. questions which are [illegible] applied to positive and negative assertion, receiving little definiteness of form.

III. The Suggestive question the [illegible] or question for amplification. This is quite a distinct type the most artistic form of the figure. It imparts much liveliness to the discourse and by its sudden thrust-like effect arouses the attention of the audience to the topic at hand.

the speaker is about to make an
preparation).

Then the use of the question are
other figures will be examined i.e.
those figures which readily pass into
the interrogative form as the Exclamation,
the Hypophora, procatalepsis and (ia) [illegible].

In connection with the question,
the rhetorical answer will be written
in which the speaker answers his
question rhetorically.

The history of the figure will be
discussed — this will include the
point of culmination at once the meaning
of its use in interrogative form.

The order of the work then will
be first a study of the individual
use of the figure by the Greek Attic
orators noting the variations in
their individual speeches. Then will

comparison between the different orators than between the different departments.

The ancient writers of rhetoric were the starting point of the present study. Much use has been made of the handbooks wherever they have touched on the subject as: Mr. Jebb's Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isaeus; Volkmann Rhet. d. Griech. u. Röm.; and especially Blass Att. Bered. made an accurate comparison of the styles of the different orators.

Antiphon.

In order to understand and apply our results with reason, it is necessary to have some insight into the tone of the style of each orator as affected by the number and kind of rhetorical figures he possesses, as well as the school to which he belongs, so as to be in the position to understand his employment of the rhetorical question. In order to understand Antiphon's use we must first remember the characteristics of the αὐστηρὰ ἁρμονία. Dionys. Hal. περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων, chap. 22 gives us a good description. He assigns Antiphon as the representative in forensic oratory. ἐν μὲν ἐπικῇ ποιήσει ὅ τε Κολοφώνιος Ἀντίμαχος καὶ Ἐμπεδοκλῆς ὁ φυσικός· ἐν δὲ μελοποιΐᾳ

Πίνδαρος, ἐν δὲ τραγῳδίᾳ Αἰσχύλος, ἐν δ' ἱστορίᾳ Θουκυδίδης, ἐν δὲ πολιτικοῖς λόγοις Ἀντιφῶν.

Dignity and stateliness characterize this early prose — in the words of Dion. H. the movement of the style is slow and majestic, conscious of its weight and grandeur, not charming by its life and flow.

Gorgias who belonged to this same school affords us little material to study the question, for the Helen and Palamedes are now generally regarded as spurious. And even the type of the figure and its limited employment in the Helen are not as we would expect in Gorgias in whom the so-called Gorgianic or more ornamented figures predominated at the expense of all other figures. But

the Tetralogies is perhaps the most con- firm testimony for their genuineness or authenticity. The adorning figures are employed freely enough but there appears great abundance of antithesis, such as the heaping up of the question with asyndeton, averaging one or more per page, often occurring in connection with the [illegible] figure hyperbata. There are short broken forms as well as more or [illegible] of the tricolon as principal. One wonders why the work of the figures was not arranged and taken up in order. cf. Blass. o.c. Vol I pp. 69 and 71.

With this heavy style of oratory added to the fact that Antiphon makes but sparing use of figures of rhetoric especially the [illegible] of thought cf. Jebb - 33. Blass - 151 and

we would naturally expect that he would not make much use of the interrogation.

In the first place we must not lay too much stress on the period as being responsible for this action as is often done. The nature of the subject must not be lost sight of. In such cases as this as the subject he handles being a tragic subject naturally requires tragic language which tends more to the stately and archaic forms.

A study of the extant works of Antiphon shows that his use of the figure is quite less rare as those we would conclude from the statement of Blass i.e. nicht selten bei Antiphon. There are 177 occurrences of the rhetorical question in 99½ Teubner pages, - an average of 1.78 per page,

(The numbers used are those made by Dr. Miller in his article. Quotations of the Comparative in the other sections are the [illegible] [illegible]-forms of which article many suggestions have been gotten for the present study.)

Examining further these gives interesting variations. The clauses written in hexameter and the tetrameters in contrast to the other sources for actual verse learning, as they are most decidedly the characteristics of the sacred and elevated style of verse — at least much use of the figure. Of these verse it considers the first in the last. This contains the highest average of the figure in tetrameters. (In this verse — a [illegible] sections though in the first edition [illegible] more marks for them.

In

The problem in identity arises over a long interrogatory period, whether it should be divided up, to the means of matter attraction, or the force of the question is largely lost by the time the end is reached. Generally we have followed the editors' marks of the latest Teubner text but have departed from it in numerous instances. Sept. 1.2 – 15 notes that the extreme form of the third tetralogy deserves notice in two respects. (1) the solemnity and majesty of language in the accuser's first address and (2) the form the unit by rhetorical question and answer to that of the first speech of the defendant § 2 3 5 – a novelty which distinguishes it from all others else in these strains.–

Of the other speeches the search

[illegible] though it has only a few [illegible]-
ties of the figure yet they are of a more
truly Greek artistic nature of dramatizing.
The proem of this speech is elaborate
but the rest of the speech has great
life and perhaps not so much to a
great increase in the use of oratori-
cal figures though anaphora, asyn-
deton and question appear more
in the manner of Demos. as the
stripping off of the [illegible] of [illegible] na-
ture notably parallelism and antithesis.
It has been noted that points to
its being a late speech of Antiphon
and shows traces of transition to
later manner. History of Gk. [illegible]

Much like this is Or. V on the Mur-
der of Herodes considered the best
speech in real cases. The proem has the
same terseness as those of the Tetralo-

-so also in the narrative, but some parts of the [illegible] rise to dramatic power, especially in the instance of the interweaving hypophora as question anaphora and also hypophora of ([illegible] e.g. tetr. [illegible]).

a. I. Against a Step-mother on a Charge of Poisoning. This speech gives rise to two questions: 1 Was it written merely for practice? 2 Is it a genuine speech of Antiphon? Critics are inclined to answer both of these questions in the affirmative, yet the second at least must remain an unsettled problem. The speech certainly shows bad arrangement there being no argument in direct contrast to all the other speeches of Antiphon. [illegible] are [illegible] are doubtless right in assigning it to an early period of the author, when both his argumentative skill and his power were-

a comparison were still in a crude state of their development of [illegible] — This as true only speech for prosecution are at times to show that these speeches have a larger percent of interrogation than defendants as we shall see later.

In general, the types of the question found in Antiphon are those of a more sober nature. This is evident from the number of assertive questions and the absence of the more passionate types (see p. 30) as the exclamatory suggestion and question in hypophora as well as the rhetorical answer, cases of which are confined largely to Or. 5 and 6 — these as we have seen have more [illegible] and fire. Questions to appeal to the judgment and emotions occur [illegible]

every nation, but not in such passionate forms, while the use of the figures in [illegible] apostrophe and prosopopoeia in the manner of later orators is entirely lacking.

It is interesting here to note how Thucydides used the figures in his speeches as compared with Antiphon, both belonging to the same [illegible]. Blass I-2[illegible] points out that Thucy. approaches very near to the tetralogies and forms, but in the little use of figures especially the more striking ones, as the interrogation and the hypophora, the lighter forms. Also anaphora and asyndeton are hardly heard of. Emil Müller, [illegible] Bd. I - [illegible] remarks that the speeches of the Plataeans and Thebans Thucy. III - (53-67) would have been [illegible]

into a more lively form by a skilful rhetorician but in Thucy. this form appears but once I-68-2 τί [illegible] τὰ εἴργασθε;

An examination of the forty speeches which are long enough to be called speeches shows 43 questions in a total of 116.56 odd pages making an average of .37 per page which is very low and the kinds of questions asked correspond to those of Antiphon there being 11 cases of appeal, 26 assertive and 3 in hypophora — many speeches showing no examples at all (half of them do not) even those of such length as the funeral oration of Pericles II-(35-46) being over seven pages in length. cf. Abbott's Hellenica p. 322. The situation as stated by Jebb I-[illegible] Thucy. avoided more than Antiphon

with figures of thought and language. The influence of Gorgias is only faintly seen[1].

In the discussion as to the part of the speech in which the question is found, in the first place it is to be noted that as it is essentially passionate in nature we would not expect to find it near the beginning of the oration, for the traditional law was that the proem should be pronounced × in silence no passion or harshness being allowed, so the imperative [illegible]tive as well as the question would be excluded from the proem cf. [illegible] Vol. II p. 399 ff. Only in the longer proems and by those orators who advance more quickly to a high pitch would we expect to find

this rule broken, nor should we expect to find it much in the protheses or narratives, nor at the very close. cf. Blass 3-173 (Demos.).

Knowing that Euripides makes considerable use of the agon, and that his ῥήσεις were constructed rhetorically, I thought he would show this. The 52 ῥήσεις have the following number of divisions of the speech – προοίμιον = 44, πρόθεσις = 16, πίστεις = 50, ἐπίλογος = 37 according to the divisions made by Jac. [illegible] Διαιρέσεις λόγων Diss. [illegible] p. 37 f. 7 of the 52 have no example of the question, but the other 45 contain [illegible] cases in the following distribution – proem where 11 cases occurring in 8 of the 44 proems; protheses 6 cases in 4 of the 16 protheses. Proof. 159 cases 43 of the 50

poems. and epilogue 7 cases, one of
the 3rd epilogue. From these it is
evident that the πίστεις are the proper
habitat of the figure.

As to the abundance of in-
stances most of the question are con-
trast to the absence of Asyndeton, it
may be added that the διηγήσεις
contain 184 examples in 2,283 print
lines or 71.34 solid pages, making
an average of 2.58 per page of print,
which is quite high as compared
with the orations. [illegible]

In returning to Antiphon we find
the figure almost entirely confined
to the πίστεις. The only exceptions are
found in the first oration where
there are 2 cases in the προκατασκευή,
a kind of preliminary argument
and 5 in the epilogue. As we cannot

the speech has no argument proper besides the epilogue – a long one – and the examples there do not recur near the end of the speech. The same can be said of the cases found in the epilogue of Antiphon 5.

With the exception of one example in the α of the first tetralogy the α's of the tetralogies do not contain the figure – they being a sort of larger system. cf. I. [illegible] – 33.

The accumulative form of the figure is little found in Antiphon; Ant. 5 furnishes the best examples in this direction. Examples: 5–36 δεοι τὸ ἐφ' ποτέρῳ χρὴ λογίσασθαι τῶν λόγων; πότερα ᾧ τὸ πρῶτον εἶπεν ἢ ᾧ ὕστερον; καὶ ποτέρῳ εἰκός ἐστιν ὅτ' ἔφη με εἰργάσθαι τὸ ἔργον ἢ ὅτ' οὐκ ἔφη; Also §§ 44 f., 57 f., 90 f. and Ant. 1–25 f.

Of the question-use figures we find the hypophora is found in Ar. though not very artistically, one cited via Blass — [illegible] ἀλλ' ὡς κατεστηκότα λέγουσιν, ἐν τίνι πλοί- ῳ; [illegible] ἐξ ἀρχῆς τοῦ λιμένος [illegible] τὸν πλοῦν. πῶς ἂν οὖν οὐκ ἐξηνέχθη; καὶ [illegible] καὶ [illegible] τὸ πλοῖον ἀρθεὶς [illegible] καὶ ἐκβαλλομένων [illegible] also, p. 63.

The effect of this figure which became a very effective instrument in the hands of the later practical orators is stated by Volkmann [illegible] as follows — It is a figure everywhere wonderfully enhancing the liveliness of expression and where several hypophoras follow one another it rises to dramatic vividness. But it is a figure little fitted for the stately

[illegible]

I. Occurrences by Sections.

1. $= 4, 5^{2}, 8, 25^{2}, 26^{2}, 27 = 9$

2. $\alpha = 5.$

$\beta = 6^{1,2}, 7^{1,2}$

$\gamma = 10.$

$\delta = 6^{1,2,3} \quad = 10$

3. $\alpha = 9.$

$\beta = 1$

$\gamma = 7^{2}, 8, 9.$

$\delta = 7. \quad = 5.$

4. $\alpha = 9.$

$\beta = 25.$

$\gamma = 5$

$\delta = 5 \quad = 4.$

5. $= 16, 28^{2}, 36^{1,2,3}, 41, 44, 48^{1,2}, 52, 53, 55, 57^{2},$
$58^{2}, 62, 63, 69^{2}, 82, 85 = 23.$

6. $= 29, 32, 34^{1,2}, 43, 46, 47 = 7.$

$9 + 10 + 5 + 4 + 23 + 7 = 58.$ = Total number.

I Occurrence in Individual Articles

	App.	Below	Expect		Simple	Neg.	Conc.	Tot.	Ages	Ratio	
1.	3		1	5			1	9	7.06	1.27.	
2.	4		1	5				10 (7)	10.54	.95.	[illegible]
3.	2			3				5	8.91	.56.	
4.	1			3				4	7.84	.51.	
5.	0	1		4	2	6	2	23	25.19	.91	?
6.				4	3			7	13.84	.51	
	15	1	2	24	5	6	3	58	73.38	.79	.75

III Arrangement and Divisions of the Speech.

	προοίμιον.	προκατασκευή.	πρόθεσις.	διήγησις.	πίστις.	ἐπίλογος.
1.	(1-4) /	(5-12) 4	(13)	(14-20)		4 / (21-27) + (28-31)
2.α.	(1-3)				(4-8) /	(9-11)
β.	(1-4)				(5-11) 4	(12-13)
γ.	(1)				(2-8)	(9-11) /
δ.	(1-3)				(4-10) 4	(11-12)
3.α.	(1)				(2)	(2)
β	(1-2)				(3-10)	(11-12)
γ.	(1-2)				(5-10) 4	(11-12)
δ.	(1-2)				(3-8) /	(9-10)
.α.	(1-5)				(6)	(7)
β.	(1)				(2-7) 2	(8-9)
γ.	(1)				(2-5) /	(6-7)
δ.	(1)				(2-9) /	(10-11)
5.	(1-7)	(8-18) /	(19)	(20-24) (29-30)	(25-28) (31-84) 18	(85-95) 4
6.	(1-6)	(7-10)		(11-13)	(14-48) 7	(49-51)
		5	0	0	43	9.

Andocides.

The study of Andocides is of espe- [illegible] of [illegible] having seeing [illegible] to his particular school of rhetoric; [illegible] little [illegible] [illegible] influenced [illegible] slightly if at all by Gorgias. [illegible] attachment from the [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] of the ancient rhetoricians, [illegible] [illegible] -cides aimed at being a πολιτικὸς ῥήτωρ but did not succeed very well. That he does not clearly articulate his figures. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] δὲ [illegible] καὶ εἶναι [illegible] μὲν [illegible] ἐν τοῖς [illegible] καὶ [illegible] καὶ τὰ πολλὰ [illegible] τε καὶ [illegible] ἁπάσαις διὰ τὸ τοῖς [illegible] ἔδοξε [illegible] καὶ ἄλλοις [illegible] εἶναι. [illegible] δὲ [illegible] καὶ [illegible] τε [illegible] καὶ [illegible] καὶ τοῦ [illegible] ἀλλὰ καὶ [illegible] ἵνα τὸ [illegible] ὅλως.

Thus much of the [illegible] seems that [illegible] Anaximander was the [illegible] of thought as late as [illegible] — that [illegible] in [illegible] to the [illegible] which show a marked "decease" in Anaximander. Plotinus (Pseudo-Plut.-Cmd.) ἔστι δὲ ἁπλοῦς καὶ ἀκατάληπτος ἐν τοῖς [illegible] τε καὶ [illegible].

rhyming in rhetorical [illegible], the Study of [illegible] 1899, p. 194, gives a digest of [illegible] on the use of these sound devices in Greek. And in p. 40 he concludes that the rhetorical period of [illegible] almost [illegible] such as are to be [illegible] either in inartistic use or in imitations of the aforesaid. And these [illegible] the most [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] or to give [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] of repetition. 1 Further there appears to be [illegible] as are native to the language, and not [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] 2 [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in the later efforts of the [illegible]

This difference in [illegible] from the stiffness of the earliest work to greater ease and naturalness is well marked in the employment of the gnome.

I. In the Tetralogies (= 20.36) there are 40 gnomai that is 40 ÷ 20.36 = 1.8 gnomé per page.

II. In the Herodes 39 ÷ [illegible] = .42 per page.

III. In the Choreutes with the [illegible] 7 ÷ 34 = .2 per page.

In like manner there is a progress in animation from the stiffness of [illegible] to the vivacity of the fourth century. cf. Blass, Die attische Beredsamkeit [illegible] I. 133 [illegible] greater animation [illegible] limited use of the figures of language σχήματα λέξεως and freer use of the more [illegible] figures such as irony, question, hypophora anaphora and asyndeton in [illegible] which give greater life to the speech.

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that in a [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] only when he is not [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

His comparative detachment from the [illegible] of his time is well illustrated by the [illegible] use of the question. 28 examples [illegible] in the 2979 [illegible] pages of his orations, an average of .4. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] greatest [illegible] of the [illegible] the latter having the lowest average of .31 per page, which is a λόγος συμβουλευτικός. There are λόγοι δικανικοί [illegible]. The lowest is [illegible] with .33 per page. [illegible] [illegible] which is generally [illegible]

to be showing written by a late copyist. If we omit these from the count the result would be 74 cases in 1178 pages, an average of 1:63 in page, which is quite high. of p.

A survey of the types of questions employed shows a great contrast to [illegible] Ariamna. By the large increase in the number of questions of both types, [illegible] repeated cases of the [illegible] [illegible] position [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], and of the [illegible] [illegible] increase in the [illegible] [illegible] questions. [illegible] [illegible] contrast in the case of [illegible] [illegible] 3 of Table, p. 43.

The [illegible] of Ar., is seen also in the [illegible] of the question in their [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], in addition [illegible] shows these as the examples of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

with [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Grammar 1885 [illegible]

This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and variety indicated by the [illegible] as [illegible] "ἀνέκοπτε δ' ἄν με τις ἄλλος ἢ χαρι-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible] ἢ κατὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cf. also [illegible] 4, 22, & 110. Another highly rhetorical [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ἀλλὰ [illegible] ἀλλὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ἀλλ' [illegible] [illegible]. cf. also II. 14 f. and 26. The hypothesis is heightened by the [illegible] of the [illegible] i.e. by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ing epilogue is a good example of [illegible] in Andromache (31.1–308) used in an appeal to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reader. It is well worked out here, as the important tone of the whole [illegible] [illegible] contains this [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] instead of the [illegible] though the speech is short, (1–[illegible]) and consequently [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but the whole tone is bright. The [illegible] seems to see that his [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the speech [illegible] the [illegible] there is [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] the case. [illegible] he [illegible] impress just the [illegible] but [illegible] not [illegible] it. The [illegible] the two speeches correspond[illegible] to the difference in tone, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] are practically lacking except

a few questions. In vv. -326 occurs the [illegible] [illegible] a little else than [illegible]

In I Cor. the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of vv. — with perhaps less discrimination [illegible] it is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] ἀλλὰ τῇ διὰ ἕως [illegible] [illegible]. as an interpolation. But [illegible] 9 [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to restore the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the question [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the notice that this is the [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we have [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

The style [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] much against its genuineness. [illegible]

for artificial in the natural [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] type of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] used by a member of the school of Socratics as we shall see later. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In regard to the massing and use of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] abundant use of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 3. [illegible] (21-22) [illegible] [illegible] 3.-6f; (12-16); (19-27) etc. 4 3-14. in [illegible] ἐκ τῆς [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible] καὶ [illegible] [illegible].

In order to understand the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] parts of the [illegible] are [illegible] that the [illegible] of the matter. The arrangement in [illegible] from a theoretic point of view is very [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] For example, the [illegible] The narrative [illegible] as we [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] Dennis. In fact, the narrative in [illegible] often [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] to [illegible] strength lies in graphic narrative rather than [illegible] This is [illegible] the fact that the question [illegible] drawn into the narrative [illegible] on page 43.

The question is practically exhaust-ed from the [illegible] [illegible] Individua, [illegible]
[illegible] +
contains 4 cases of exceptions [illegible] direct hypotheses [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the latter figure. They have little [illegible] [illegible] effect of themselves. [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] compared to the argument. The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] the exceptions [illegible] which the figure is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

I. Occurrences by Sections.

1. $= 4^{2,3,4}, 20^{1,2}, 21, 22^{1,3}, 27, 30, 41, 57, 73, 86,$ [illegible] $9,^{1,2} 95^{1,2}, 99, 100, 101^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}, 102^{1,2}, 104^{1,2}, 109, 114,$ [illegible]6
$7, 128, 129^{1,2,3}, 131, 132, 137^{1,2}, 138, 139, 148^{1,2,3,4} = 54.$

2. $= 7, 17^{1,2}, 27 = 4.$

3 $= 2, 4, 6^{1,2,3},$ [illegible] $= 36$

4. $= 5, 26, 38, 39 = 4.$

$54 + 4 + 36 + 4 = 98 =$ Total number.

I. Occurrence in Individual Speeches

	Ex.	Ex.	Accent	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apho.	Hyp.	Prop.	Ana.	Total	Pages	Av. p.p.
1.	22	[illegible]		2	[illegible]	3	3	12	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	3		1							4	7.91	.51.
3.	23	2	2		2		7			36	11.63	3.10.
[4].	3		1							4	2.19	.33.
	51	3	5	2	2	3	10	12	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[4]	3		1							4	(2.19)	
	48	3	4	2	2	3	10	12	3	54	57.60	1.63

II. Occurrence in the Divisions of the Speech

	προοίμιον.		προθ. κ. διήγησις.		πίστεις.		κτλ.	ἐπίλογος.	
1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	(8-9) (32-36) (34-68) (10-127),	6	(9-33) (3[illegible]-31) (69-109), (128-131),	40		(140-150)	4
2.	[illegible]		(10-18)	2	(8-9)	1	(9-23) {Pistis or Epilogos	[illegible]	
3.	[illegible]		(1-9)	5	[illegible]-31)	31		(90-91)	
4.	[illegible]		(0-33)	1	[illegible]	2		[illegible] (42)	
		[illegible]		15		[illegible]	0		5

Lysias

Lysias, the representative of the [illegible] style ([illegible]) shows a marked contrast to Antiphon, the representative of the grand style in his use of the question. Yet in some cases the contrast is more apparent than [illegible] [illegible] in his [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible].

Among the characteristics of the plain style as given by Cic. Orat. 77 ff., as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mentioned the purity and clearness of [illegible] – [illegible] ([illegible] 2 § 28) and the [illegible] use of rhetorical figures [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which accords with the [illegible] of the language of common life. [illegible] περὶ συνθ. ὀνομάτων chap. 23.

[illegible] being the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

See Gebauer

most any modeled use of the best
position in figures and thus in the
general perspective. There is figures
is shewn almost entire absence of environ-
-ronment --- in general the figures
are very limited, the background being
omitted. Sel. 1-23 -- the avoidance of all
rhetorical movement and the employ-
ment of color [illegible] -- the method
of the Sienese school figure is charac-
terized by a general avoidance of orna-
mental forms, the figures & trees are
such as are modeled are [illegible]
like without rhetorical movement.

Cf. this training in the Sienese
school seems to trace [illegible]
for parallelism and antithesis -- a train-
ing which in these respects is [illegible]
influence in form.

The rhetorical position in figures

Ivo Brown & the committee

instead of following the same mechanical scheme
for every chapter

is entirely [illegible] until the [illegible] development of the figure of [illegible] a [illegible] different [illegible] which [illegible] characterizes so that the characterization is touched with sympathy with the subject [illegible] ed by Dion. Hal. De Lysia Jud. [illegible] [illegible]

The excellency of Lysias lies in this: that he framed the speech and the reasons [illegible] the character of the speaker who was to deliver it. [illegible] the place of the somewhat [illegible] [illegible] the same general scheme in every speech. The different classes of this ethetic characterization are [illegible] clearly reflected in the number and kinds of rhetorical questions used. [illegible] [illegible] statement then [illegible]

[illegible] use of the figures by the poet must be more or less influenced by his time and training as to the nature of this [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] Intr. p. 33 says: "All but the commonest figures of speech are [illegible] to [illegible] in the everyday [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to which we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] it is patent [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of Demos. [illegible] chap. 3 [illegible] and [illegible] Demos. [illegible] 3. The [illegible] [illegible] to this [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

The 34 speeches which have come down to us [illegible] the [illegible] Demos. [illegible] 245 [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of 2[illegible] pages [illegible] average of 1.11 per page. Of these 5 are

[illegible] [illegible] 2.0 & 9.20. If we omit these from the above figures there would be 183 cases in 178.8 pages an average of 1.02 per page.

A study of the forms of the interrogative makes [illegible] [illegible] that they are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which are [illegible] and to positive & negative assertions. Interrogations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] e.g. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] This has been [illegible] noticed by [illegible] (v. [illegible] Ulbrich [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] presentations) [illegible] give the speech the character of a dialogue between speaker and hearer. [illegible] [illegible] in Drama." [illegible]

merely in the arrangement of [illegible] [illegible] – i.e. [illegible] [illegible] in the more artistic forms [illegible] [illegible] in Lyrics. [illegible] – More artistic is the [illegible] as also the greatest in [illegible]. These forms are used on the widest range in [illegible] but in [illegible] [illegible] seldom [illegible] [illegible]. He avoids the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of these forms does not suit the [illegible] of his style. This also accounts for the fact that he does not use the [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] apparent. ~~But is~~ This tendency is to distribute them more evenly through the poem than mass them heavily at certain points, e.g. [illegible] [illegible]: 44, 52, 60, 64, 57, 60, 57, 64, 67, 74, 77, 80 [illegible]. This [illegible] of the rhetorical [illegible] has been attributed to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

As to his management of the apost-
rophe [illegible] Blass [illegible] it seems to appear
that though he used the apostrophe quite
effectively in several speeches, in the
the question addressed to the [illegible]
still it was clearly too passionate for
his purposes. Otherwise he would have
used it more, as in 2.17. Blass
thinks it a too common figure in [illegible]
to deserve any attention. As the ques-
tion the hypophora is quite uncommon
in Lysias, so much so that in some
cases it is difficult to decide whether
it deserves the name of figure or not. The
[illegible] with question is quite common in
the forensic speeches. Here he often
shows his excellence in a well devel-
oped [illegible] with lively question and
answer. cf. Blass I 407.

As 14.7 shows the best example

in the position of the so-called imperative questions, where the question [illegible] simply is substituted by an imperative of the second person. Here the passionate appeal tends to become a harsh command. [illegible] Hermogenes II 3 [illegible] ranks it in [illegible] sense only to the imperative [illegible] (Schmidt's note to Dem. 4. 10, and [illegible] Syntax. [illegible] of [illegible] is found only in more passionate and [illegible] oratory [illegible] [illegible] Greek.

In reference to the position in the speech or rather [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 3 speeches [illegible] 28 cases in 8 speeches; [illegible] 170 cases in 28 speeches and Epilogue gives 41 in 10 speeches. Of the 5 remaining speeches (26, 8, 9, 20). [illegible] show [illegible] contrast to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

-ment of the divisions of the speech and questions resulting in an [illegible] [illegible], e.g. [illegible] in the [illegible] speech of the Oration, which [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] with a question and [illegible] in the last [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] to break the [illegible]. [illegible] suggests that there are traces here of mutilation. The two cases where this happens [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], cannot be cited as parallel cases as these speeches [illegible] in almost a [illegible] form. This [illegible] combined with other questions has [illegible] almost all to reject the [illegible] [illegible]. See the special dissertation De [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] authentica [illegible] -tate in [illegible] [illegible] (18[illegible]) p. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] p. 1-213 [illegible] [illegible]. And in the very first connection [illegible]

[illegible] of Ar. 20 of Bl. 1-575. If we subtract these from the above figures we get: 3 cases occurring in 2 speeches of the 21 extant poems; 20 cases in the [illegible] 37 in proof, and epilogue 23 cases in 5 speeches of the 20 [illegible] of an epilogue.

From these figures we can conclude that the [illegible] included [illegible] the [illegible] the epilogue, [illegible] at the [illegible] that they are not [illegible] as then [illegible]. [illegible] are quite long, e.g. 23-(21-27); 12-(8-15). of these [illegible] the recapitulation [illegible] cases. And in 10-(2-32), the epilogue in the wider sense gives 9 examples, but 3(1-32) in narrower sense gives none, and the epilogue of Ar. 4 contains a [illegible] to the [illegible] of Blass, 1-575. In general

the great majority of cases the colors are in the [illegible]. Though the [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but that he did not make these so [illegible] as to attract the question [illegible] to some extent [illegible] of [illegible] example. This [illegible] is [illegible] emphasized by the fact that the [illegible] 23 32 which have little or no [illegible] are color dependent in this frame. cf. table p. 004.

So to the departments of [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] represented in [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], which is consider-ed a later one, nevertheless it represents faithfully the early [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] for this type of [illegible] indicated by the large number of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the narrative sections (20-47) in the Gorgias [illegible]. This liveliness is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Perhaps the nearest approach to this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] average of about 2 questions per page. But Phaedo [illegible] sections [illegible] [illegible] no question; Demos. Ar. 00 has an average of .24 per page; Plato Menex. 2309-2402 [illegible] 5 pages with an average of .44 [illegible] page. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]) The large [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] three 2 questions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by some as belonging to this class gives an average of .8 per page.

[illegible] 33 The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] with little [illegible] of [illegible] in the same way.

[illegible] [illegible] he mentions the [illegible] [illegible] in Plato [illegible] c 23) [illegible]

his speech whether it be genuine or
not at least one or [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] in-
dicated by the two bases of the question
in over 4 pages, an average of .48 per page.

In 34, a fragment, is the only exam-
ple of [illegible] speech, as much as
we have of it, shows considerable [illegible]

Of the private forensic speeches (Nos.
1, 11, 17, 23, 32) [illegible] the most [illegible]
[illegible] the rhetorical
question has its [illegible]
[illegible] epitome being excepted). [illegible]
shows the [illegible] in this
department [illegible] it illustrates [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] from this writer [illegible], there would be little of the rhetorical question left. See 4. table 2.62.

But the [illegible] test of the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] here we must decide [illegible] the last [illegible] to [illegible] something of the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible]. In the first case it is [illegible] to [illegible] whether the [illegible] is the [illegible] [illegible] the case is only a subordinate one; if the latter is the case we could not expect so much rhetorical effect as in the case of the preceding [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a general view of the matter [illegible] [illegible] examples of this latter [illegible] [illegible] as: Chs. 4 and 30 are δευτεροπρωτ[illegible], Chs 7 Ch. 4, Blass and Sanday think it a [illegible]; [illegible] and Scheile think that

the speech was made in part at the begin-
ning. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are
Or. 5. 14. 15 and [illegible] ἐπίλογοι are; Or. 18.
27. 28. 29. In such speeches there is
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the rhetorical question.

Or. 2 is generally considered to be
the best [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] so that there
is [illegible] much rhetorical fire. Volkmann
[illegible] [illegible] says [illegible] [illegible] use of the
[illegible] of the question in a very [illegible]
[illegible] in Or. 2. 20 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 26 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ἔτι [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] δὲ [illegible] [illegible]; καὶ ὅτι [illegible] τὸ [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] τῶν [illegible] τῶν [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] τῆς [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπὶ καὶ [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible]
[illegible] καὶ μή, εἰς τὸ [illegible];

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; Notice the interrogative particles [illegible] [illegible] and especially [illegible] in general introduce questions of surprise, indignation and irony, cf. Goodwin, Greek Gram. 1st ed. 1604, 1603-5, for the interrogative particles in questions, cf. ibid., 1603 ff. The paraphrase in [illegible] illustrates the variety of this speech of verses 3-17.

A good speech to contrast with this is Or. 19. Here the characteristics of the speech are in perfect keeping with that of the speaker. The tone is modest and dignified and no attempt at lofty rhetorical flight. Even the [illegible] figures are lacking with the exception of an antithesis and the few rhetorical questions which are of a sober character.

So in Ar 22 that "adornment in a minority mood is out of place." It is a good specimen of the strict [illegible] style of Lysias [illegible] Lysias 2. 13. It is almost [illegible] of any that figures so that would have been entirely out of place in such an address. Ar. 25 is not the usual [illegible] matter but a [illegible] discourse of a statesman. With Ar 31 and 3[illegible] to considerable [illegible] through [illegible] figures [illegible] by [illegible] Ar 31 contains considerable sarcasm and 3[illegible] [illegible] 35 3[illegible] somewhat more rhetorical [illegible] there is [illegible] the works of Lys.-- but there is no [illegible]." Again Ar 32 drops back to a close recital of facts.

Another matter which causes variation in the usage of the figures is the difference between the [illegible]

and diffusive species. A comparison [illegible] the numbers accepted [illegible] [illegible] where the following result: definitive species = Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 16, 18, 19, 2, 24, 25 [illegible] 32 – [illegible] 21 – [illegible] – [illegible] 31 – [illegible] = 107 [illegible] in 7.18 pages = .53 per page. If we contrast now the [illegible] [illegible] 24 we get – [illegible] 21 – [illegible] 16 – [illegible] 31 = 45 cases in 65.67 pages [illegible] [illegible] of .69 per page. Now the species [illegible] are Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 [illegible] – [illegible] 3 – [illegible] 2 – [illegible] 21 – [illegible] 8 – [illegible] 6 = [illegible] cases in 13.7 pages being an average of 1.13 per page.

[illegible] 31, comparison species in same being [illegible] case, [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] in 4.63 [illegible] = .43 per page. [illegible] the latter gives 16 in 6.88 pages, an average of 2.33 per page. From this it is

evident that the tendency is for a higher average. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] might be overcome by other circumstances.

II. Table of Departments in [illegible].

λόγοι ἐπιδεικτικοὶ ([illegible] 33).

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total.	[illegible]	av. per
1	10	2	2	1		3		19	18.25	1.04

λόγοι συμβουλευτικοί ([illegible] 34).

1		1	1			2		5	2.25	2.2

λόγοι δικανικοὶ ἰδιωτικοί, ([illegible], 7, 23, 32.).

6	3	3	1		5	6		24	19.53	1.23

λόγοι δικανικοὶ δημόσιοι. (all the rest).

102	8	29	30	4	5	19	6	197	179.93	1.10

I. [illegible]

Ep.	Ex	Descript.		Simp	Alus	Hyp	Ans	Total	Pages	Ave p. p.	Aus
0			1					7	9.22	.76	1
	1		2	1		3		17	16.56	1.03	2
6			2				1	8	8.88	.90	3
1	2						1	3	3.66	.82	4
								0	1.06	.00	5
1	7	1			1	2	1	11	10.06	1.79	6
3		1	5					9	7.72	1.17	7
6			2			2		11	3.91	2.81	8
4								4	3.56	1.12	9
3	2	2	1		5	3		16	5.34	3.00	10
2	1	1				3		7	2.00	3.50	11
11		3	2			1		17	19.16	.89	12
4	1	3	2	2	4		1	16	19.31	.83	13
5		1	3			2		11	9.69	1.14	14
	1							1	2.34	.43	15
1		1						2	4.63	.43	16
								0	2.25	.00	17
64	20	14	20	3	10	16	4	147			

Are	ai	Ex.	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tl	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	2		2						5	5.38	[illegible]
19	4		1					1	0	11.94	[illegible]
20	4		3	3	1		1		12	7.06	[illegible]
21	3								3	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	2		3						5	4.59	[illegible]
23									0	3.06	[illegible]
24	2	1	4	2	1		4		14	5.41	[illegible]
25	1			1					2	[illegible]	.25
26	8		1					1	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	2								2	[illegible]	[illegible]
28				1					1	3.66	[illegible]
29	5		1						6	2.69	[illegible]
31	10		2	1			3		16	6.88	2.33
30	1		1	3			4		9	7.59	[illegible]
32	1								1	[illegible]	.15
33			2						2	1.69	[illegible]
34	1		1	1			2		5	2.25	2.22
(18-34)	46	1	21	14	2	0	14	2	98		
(1-17)	64	20	14	20	3	10	16	4	14		
Total	110	21	35	34	5	10	30	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	(1-2)		(3-26)		(27-46)	7	(47-50) Wide (71-76)	8
[2]	-2)		3-6[illegible]	8	[illegible]		[illegible]	
3	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	8	[illegible]	
4	[illegible]				[illegible]	2	[illegible]	
5	-2)				[illegible]		[illegible]	
[6]	[illegible]		[illegible]		(4-49)	16	(50-53)	2
7	-4)		[illegible]	2	(12-39)	7	(40-43)	
[8]	-2)				[illegible]	9	(8-20)	2
[9]	3)	3	(4-7) (3-8)		[illegible]		(19-22) Wide (21-30)	9
[illegible]	-3)				(4-20)	7	[illegible] (31-32)	
[illegible]	[illegible]				(2-10)	7	(11-12)	
2	-3)		(4-23)		[illegible]	12	[illegible]	5
3	-3		3-4[illegible]	6	(49-91)	10	(92-97)	
[illegible]	-2)		3) (23-40)	2	(4-22) (41-45)	9	(46-47)	
5	[illegible]		[illegible]	1	(5-10)		(11-12)	
[illegible]	-3)		3) (2-6)		(4-8) [illegible]	2	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		2-3 [illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
		3		19		96		29

	προοίμιον		πρόθ. διήγησ.		πίστεις		ἐπίλογος	
18	(0)		(–2)	1	(13-23)	4	(24-27)	
19	(1–11)		(12-26)	2	(27-64)	4	(65)	
20	(0)		(24-29)		(2-23)	8	(30-36)	4
21	(0)				(1–19)	3	(20-28)	
22			(2–3)		(4–21)	5	(22)	
23	(1)		(2–5)				(16)	
24	(1–3)	2	(1–6)		(H) (7–20)	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	(1–6)		[illegible]		(7–[illegible]) (4–33)	2	(34-36)	
26	(1)				(1–20)	9	(21-24)	
27	(0)				(1–15)	2	(16)	
28	(0)				(2–14)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
29	(0)				[illegible]	0	(1–4)	
30	(0)		(2–6)	1	(7-30)	8	(31-35)	
31	(1–4)		(5–23)	5	(24-32)	[illegible]	(33)	
32	(1–3)		(4–18)		[illegible]	[illegible]	0	
33	(1–2)				(3–9)	2	0	
34	(1–2)	1			(3–9)	3	(10–11)	
	(18-34)	3		9		74		2
	(1-17)	3		19		96		[illegible]
	[illegible]	0		28		[illegible]		[illegible]

Isocrates.

In Isocrates, the philosophic orator we have a different type of oration than that met with heretofore, with the exception of the one mentioned [illegible] above, written in his [illegible] [illegible] (436-338 BC) [illegible] oration belongs to the departments of epideictic and of [illegible] oration. Two studies had a strong philosophic view and concentration not so much to a system as to a view. Isocrates' life work was that of an educator and a political [illegible] rather than the an orator. His interests [illegible] in practical rhetoric and application of it to literary uses. He treated what he considered to be more lofty themes than those which had to do with the [illegible] [illegible] necessity. As he [illegible] his [illegible] was carried on as a study of the [illegible]

of the Isocratic period, (i.e. Hermog. περὶ ἰδ. 2 chap. 11 — [illegible] of [illegible] movement-ness he has not a trace, γοργότητος δὲ οὐδὲν ὅλως παρὰ τούτῳ." In brief, "It is the rounded rhetorical period and the element of artistic finish and not the bold sweep of battle that has engaged his attention; that we have been listening only to the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] and not to the thunders of a battle or a drama." Sandys, Intro p. xvii, ed. Isocr. ad Demon. et Panegy.

(b) The [illegible] [illegible] style as described by Dion. Hal. περὶ συνθ. ὀνομάτων, chap. 23. It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] τῆς [illegible] προπετέστατος, οὐδ' ὅπου ἡ τραχύτης τις ἢ [illegible] ἢ τῶν τοιούτων, ἀλλὰ τοῖς [illegible] καὶ μαλακοῖς [illegible] τὰ πολλὰ [illegible] [illegible].

"The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

have an antique air, & which are noted for majesty & impressiveness & magnificence but rather the [illegible] 'volutions'. trans. by Jebb. II-57. Also his careful avoidance of the hiatus an essential part in his style [illegible] [illegible] of Dionys. De Isocrate [illegible]

In his use of these figures he was often [illegible] to excess (the language abounds in the ornamental figures of Gorgias) as antithesis, isocolon and paromoion [illegible] in his earlier orations – figures which he recalls ἰδέαι. Panath. §2 when he says that in the days of his youth he [illegible] to write orations of [illegible] of public interest to others [illegible] 'orations' fraught with many a parallelism in sense and in rational figures

σχήματα διανοίας

Conferred

[illegible]

The σχήματα διανοίας as in the [illegible] he is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

structure and with the other figures that light up that structure and detract appearance from the evidence that that such a fashion of speaking was [illegible] suited to his own nature.

On the contrary as was the case with the other early writers the more natural figures seemed to have accorded with the even flow of his thought - the question has been noted as an exception (pp. 2-60. and C. Müller Lit Gesch I p. 8) have emphasized that in the use of these figures he is much like Lucian though differing widely from him in some respects as in almost entire avoidance of anaphora as antithesis - a figure common enough in Lucian p. 81 -

From these introductions we should not expect any extended use of the poeti-

[illegible] with [illegible]

Do you mean to perform the [illegible] — [illegible]
[illegible] — do begin program!

[illegible]

in Isocrates, and this is well borne out by a study of the 2 extant orations which show 355 cases of the hiatus in a total of 40.24 pages, an average of 8.76 per page, which is quite low, so the usual average.

Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus et palaestrae quam pugnae magis accommodatus omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est. Quint. Inst. Orat. x. 1. 79.

In his early forensic speeches Isocrates shows much carelessness of the avoidance of hiatus in the same [illegible] of forensic nature, as is illustrated. In this department the hiatus rises to its highest average in Isocrates. As exceptions it is to be noted of the last two that they are both short and (21) is fragmentary and [illegible] of which also shows almost [illegible] of smoothness of Class I-(21). [illegible] the

the nations & as an [illegible] to whom the most kindly use of these psalms — note the exclamation questions of appeal in the manner of [illegible] p. 81. Some variations in the individual speeches may be briefly noted as follows: a.) The genuineness of this has been hotly disputed. The anonymous writer of the [illegible] having [illegible] that some people considered it to be spurious because of its fullness of doctrine [illegible] [illegible], which is true, but [illegible] that it is the only speech of [illegible] which is entirely devoid of [illegible], but this test cannot be conclusive in this question. The attack has been answered by Bernard [illegible] p. 354. of 131. 2-25 [illegible] 2-4.

(b.) The most famous of the orations [illegible] from the time that he is supposed to have started to [illegible]

[illegible] of Demost. 1-4-4. Plut. Mor. 301 E. [illegible] chap 4), are [illegible] [illegible] for the most complete [illegible] of the theories of [illegible]. Here we find [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] especially in the last half, as the chief questions of appeal exhibit. The [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] = 81-43. F. Bl. 2-265. Dion. Hal. De Isocrate [illegible] chap. 4.

The Archidamus (6) is like the Plataicus in showing greater [illegible] and strength with a corresponding [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Dion. Hal. De Isoc. [illegible] chap 9 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Philostratus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Teub.), who praised it in its [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. The Plataicus is spoken by a Plataean before the Athenian assembly after the destruction of Plataea in 373 B.C. by Thebes and the [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] refuge at Athens. The tone of strong denunciation of the conduct of Theramenes is reflected in the remarkable use of the [illegible] - the highest once yet in [illegible].

The Encomium on Helen Isocrates written as a contrast to that ascribed to Gorgias to show how such a work should be done, is more limited in achievement but even more sophistic than the Busiris written for a similar purpose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

On the Peace The smoothness of his style is broken at several points by passionate utterance [illegible] [illegible] etc. Passages like this in the Antidosis an elaborate defence of his art which often has a pitch and life on the manner of the human speech which it so [illegible] form - a trait apparent in the treatment of the person and case of the [illegible]

On the contrary the question is little used in Isocr. orations, as Evagoras(1) which shows much Gorgian & antithesis in the Isocratic manner of Gorgias, & the Panathenaicus(2) one of his latest works, completed in his 97th year, & contains much that he had said earlier in the Panegyricus(3). Here we have a highly finished style but with little else in richness of expression.

Many of the questions in Isocrates fall into certain frequent types or one common form which by their frequent repetition lose much of the sharpness of their rhetorical effect. The principal types may be illustrated as follows:—

I. — τοῦ τίς οὐκ οἶδεν [illegible] ὅτι [illegible] ἔσχον, οἵτινες ἐν ἴσοις καὶ κοινοῖς ἀμφοτέροις ἔχουσιν, κτλ. cf. 6-42, 87; 7-64. Much the same in effect is [illegible] τίς [illegible]

μήσειε καὶ μισήσειεν, εἰ φαίνοιτο τούτοις [illegible] ἧττον ἂν ὁ πόλεμος [illegible] ἔλαττον κινδυνεύειν, κτλ. cf. 5-101; 6-57, 75; 8-49, 79, 87. Also 11-10, 35; 12-52, 145; 5-77, 108, 120; 19-40.

II. 5-67. Ὅπου δ' [illegible] καὶ [illegible] ---- πῶς οὐ χρὴ καλῶς προσδοκᾶν τὸν ἐκ τοιούτων μὲν γεγονότα, κτλ. cf. 5-113, 142; 6-4; 7-18, [illegible] πῶς γὰρ οὐ καταγέλαστον τετολμηκέναι [illegible] εἰ τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν ἱκανωτέραν εἶναι νομίζουσι τῆς ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν [illegible]; also 8-48; 11-6, 31, 37, 45, 46; 15-96; 18-39, 56 etc.

III. 2-45. καὶ τί δεῖ καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον λέγοντα διατρίβειν; cf. Schneider note [illegible]. 5-63 καὶ τί δεῖ τὰ πλείω λέγειν; also 4-29, 3-35, 63; 5-43, 6-104; 17-23, 34; 18-10 and 19-11.

The same trait of this discourse is repeated in the kind of questions employed. Prominent is the large number of questions for positive assertions, i.e. the large

number of Pol-questions which summarize later argument. And of questions of appeal those which are used to emphasize the thought. cf. Isa 4-21, 12 f. 2-22 f. Volkmann. Rht. p. 44, Dirkler Corp., Ehinger p. 84. Die Argumentation p. 84. Also is the almost complete avoidance of the more passionate types, as the suggestive quest. of which 5 cases are cited. As the *figure* in apostrophe in its narrower sense, which could not occur in the forensic speeches as in Lk. Lysias in whom such personal attacks are *seldom*, cf. Conclusion – 5 who write to Lys. 2-26, 6-43 may be cited as a good example. Also a good example of hypophora is found in 6-13 (though not in question)

The rhetorical answer hardly occurs. The nearest approach to it is in some cases where the rati- follows the

question with a more or less detailed division of his [illegible] having little rhetorical effect [illegible] he noted [illegible] 3-15; 12-16; 15-17; 17-[illegible]. These figures were doubtless not in accord with the [illegible] conditions of Isocr. (See [illegible] 3-5-26 [illegible])

But in some of the more highly rhetorical discourses he develops quite artistic examples of the figure hypophora as was the case with [illegible] of Volkmann p. 493. Thus it is taken use in Isocr. as a transition from to a new part of the subject. In this case it is not so highly rhetorical as that of Panegy. IV. He [illegible] the brief [illegible] questions [illegible] as quoted Antidosis 222. ἔπειτα τίνα ἂν καὶ πλεονεξίαν καὶ τοῖς πῶς διακειμένοις λαμβάνειν ἂν [illegible]; ἄξιον γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα σκέψασθαι, πότερον τοὺς ἤδη κακοήθεις ὄντας καὶ πονηρούς;

καὶ τίς ἄν, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; ἀλλὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; ἀλλ' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Panegy. 46 f. cf. Blass II. 83. [illegible] p. C. p. 47.

Position of the question in the speeches of Isocrates. In the epideictic and symbouleutic discourses, most of which as a rule have quite extended proems and also rather long epilogues we naturally find quite a few cases in both. But it is important to note that there are some equally far removed from the ends of the speech as are the proems. In [illegible] of the 5 speeches there are found 24 cases in [illegible] of the [illegible] proems and 25 cases in 7 of the [illegible] speeches [illegible] epilogues. But the proems and epi-

-ogues of the forensic speeches (16-21) show no cases — with the exception of an epilogue of Or. 18. Here the recapitulation consists of the last two thirds of the speech (27-58) according to Blass 2-258 being interwoven with much narrative etc. & that here come a majority of the questions in the speech (8) though the epilogue in the narrower sense (62-68) shows only three examples ($64^{1\,2}$ 65).

Like Lysias Isocrates shows little massing of the figure — only in scattered passages in the longer orations are three parallel questions connected and here usually in conclusion of an argument. cf. Paneg. 181 183; Panath. 121.

Of the 9 letters which have come down under his name most of them are too brief to have any high rhetorical coloring yet there are stretches in the

manner of Servants. In treatment a letter is simply a miniature speech. It contains the characteristics of the former drawn on a smaller scale. Of the 9 letters the chief quotation is found only in 1, (? 8); 2 (8) and 2 (3 4 (2 5) = Appeal 3 Question 4.

I. Occurrence in Individual Speeches.

	Ex.	Ex	Expect		[illegible]	Hyp.	Total	Leng. Ex.	[illegible]
							0	11.88	.00
2				2			2	9.56	.21
3			2	4			6	15.38	.39
4	31	5	7	7		1	51	45.35	1.12
5	4		10	5		7	26	36.28	.72
6	7		7	7		1	22	26.25	.84
7			7	3			10	19.22	.52
8	9	10	4	8		1	32	33.41	.96
9	1		2	3			6	19.13	.31
10			4	4			8	15.47	.58
	52	15	43	43	0	10	163		

	Gr.	Ex.	Accent f.	m.	Song f.	Sup.	Total	Po. of P.	Ave. 1 p.
11	2		7	1		2	12	11.47	1.05
12		6	6	12	2	2	28	67.00	.42
13			3				3	5.66	.53
14	7	3	6	5			21	14.06	1.49
15	8	2	11	27	3	7	58	74.38	.78
16	5	2		3		apoc 1	11	12.13	.91
17	6		2	7		4	19	14.28	1.33
18	10	5	4	3			22	15.00	1.47
19	8	2		3			13	12.10	1.07
20	2			1			3	4.72	.64
21			1	1			2	4.47	.45
	48	20	40	63	5	16	192		
	52	15	43	43	0	10	163		
	100	35	83	106	5	26	355	467.27	.76

I. Occurrence in Divisions of the Speech.

	Proem.	Body	Epilogue
(1)	(-12)	(12-41)	(47-52)
2	(-8)	(8-31)	(33-39) 2
	0	0	2

	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
3	(1-9)		(10-47)	5	(48-64)	[illegible]
4	(1-18)		(19-180)	50	(181-188)	
5	(1-31)	5	(32-148)	6	(149-155)	
6	(1-4)	1	(5-87)	7	(88-111)	2
7	(1-5)		(6-76)	5	(77-84)	
8	(1-14)	1	(15-131)	15	(132-145)	6
9	(1-11)	1	(12-72)	6	(73-81)	
10	(1-5)	3	(6-66)	5	(67-69)	
11	(1-8)	3	(9-43)	4	(44-50)	5
12	(1-38)	4	(39-265)	22	(266-280)	2
13	(1)	1	(2-22)	1	(23)	
14	(1-6)	1	(7-41)	13	(42-63)	1
15	(1-72)	1	(73-319)	57	(320-323)	
16	(1)		(2-48)	1	(49-50)	
17	(1-2)		(3-57)	19	(58-78)	
18	(1-3)		(4-61)	14	(62-68)	3
19	(1-4)		(5-46)	3	(47-50)	
20	(1)		(2-18)	3	(19-23)	
21	(1)		(2-21)	2	(0)	
	(3-21)	24		303		20
	(1-2)	0		0		[illegible]
	[illegible]	24		303		28

Isaeus.

The pupil of Isocrates. The [illegible] of Isaeus was to write {for} for the law courts following [illegible] the example of [illegible] and Lysias (as a writer of forensic speeches) and confining himself almost entirely to private suits. Isaeus forms the transition between Lysias and Demos. the orator. He shows some traces of his association with Isocrates but shows more of Lysias of whom he was a close imitator Dion. Hal. De Isaeo Jud. chap 2. [illegible] δὲ τὸ Λυσίου κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον ἐζήλωσε. This is most evident in his simple and [illegible] diction (καθαρὰ μὲν καὶ ἀκριβής, καὶ σαφὴς κυρία τε, καὶ ἐναργής, καὶ σύντομος (λέξις). Dion Hal. De Isae Jud chap 3) – (see [illegible] "Classical [illegible] Secti[illegible]" [illegible]. But all through Isaeus shows greater elaborate [illegible] ([illegible]) Dion. Hal.

De Leg. but Mem. I. 1 says that he discusses Socrates assumes the historical form of Daimon and its myth. significance in Socrates; and the community of Daimon is well brought out in the contrast he institutes between Xen. and Socrates though he over emphasizes some points. In the first place dreaming in Socrates takes the place of [illegible] with reference to the [illegible] art of Xen. Dream is often a common person ([illegible]) young and truthful. Thus [illegible] is made up moulded in the times art interpreted, as he says [illegible] that the spirits of Daimon and Socrates are given to confusion on account of the greatness of unclearness while those of Socrates and Lysias seem first even if they are not so for they are simple and have no great share of unclearness.

Further in the discourse of the speech it is evident how the results

As a continuance

[illegible]

of practical oration sets aside the conventional rules of composition. The proem in Isaeus is, though seeming simple - sometimes he has abrupt opening of. Ors. 3, 9, 11 - grappling his opponent at the very start. He no longer keeps up the simple divisions. Narrative is often interwoven with proof, the latter of which is often repeated & condensed for vigorous emphasis [illegible] at the expense of ἦθος, but his economy is more - deeper than that of Lysias nor does he anything inartistic.

The epilogue is not taken up so entirely with the appeal to the judges but often contains a final thrust at the adversary, cf. Ors. 7 and 8.

His similarity to Demos. and contrast to Lysias is further indicated by his capability for dramatic variety.

and rhetorical striving in contrast to the more natural and simple incorporation of figures. This is largely caused by the number of figures used.

We saw in the early stage of oration that much ornamentation did not fit the stately flow of oration and the language. ~~In~~ Ornamentation but now a change has come about. These figures used and Isaeus shows a much greater use of the more rhetorical figures. cf. Jebb. o.c. p. 106. The emotions are

1 more represented. Antithesis and parallelism are dropped and the sentences are more broken up into short connected clauses. It shows much freedom in use of irony, invective, exclamation, apostrophe, hypophora or short question and answer, as Antiphon did for the conclusion. The large preponderance of the

abends 1.2

figures of simple question and exclamation [illegible] superiority over the figures of repetition and parallelism will appear."

The rhet. question as a distinct [illegible] mode of style appears in [illegible] much like in Demos., especially in his use of the brief broken and pointed question the meaning of which is not taken in at first flush. This pointed question (e.g. [illegible] 25) was little used by Lysias & the earlier orators. He differs from them also in his rapidity and directness; [illegible] [illegible] occur where the quest. seems legitimate, motivated and natural.

In general we may say with [illegible] l.c. that the rhet. question recurs frequently in Isaeus, cf. Blass p.37. In his handling of the figures he forms the final transition from Lysias and Isocrates to Demos. and his contemporaries.

poraries, but this statement cannot be made in regard to all the orations, for some show much inclination to Isaeanic method of treatment as in the composition of the narration and use of the rhetorical figures anaphora, hypophora and inverted question of Ors. 5, 7 and 12. Others show unmistakable Antiphontic things as Ors 2 & 3 of Ors 1-3 & 3.

On the other hand Ors 3, 6 & and show little Isaeanic art, but much likeness to the later oratory. Especially is this with Or 3 which contains the highest percentage of questions in Isaeus — the result of the argumentative nature of the speech (since almost entirely argument and of sufficient length to contain many high rhetorical points suitable for the figure) but the high rate of the conjunctive questions and the reason

of the figure (30 f., 5 & 8 f.). Much the same can also be said of Ars. 8 and 11.

A study of the types of the questions employed by Isaeus further emphasizes his position. In some kinds he is more argumentative than there has been the case heretofore, especially the questions of appeal of Ar. 3. Again Isaeus shows large increase in other types used little before him but afterwards more extensively used. For example ~~the [illegible]~~ ~~even~~ to the artistic [illegible] question with about 22 examples of Ars. 3, 7, 11, 12 illustrative of these as well as the rhetorical answer which for the first time appears with some frequency especially in asyndetic form, we may cite p. 23 (Scheibe) quoted by Dion. Hal. de Isaeo chap. 11: πόθεν καὶ πεπιστευκότα τὰ [illegible] τοῖς θεοῖς; οὐκ ἐκ τῶν μαρτύρων;

οἴομαί γε. πόθεν δὲ τοὺς ναυτικοὺς; ἐκ δὲ τῶν δαπανῶν; εἴσεσθέ γε. πόθεν δέ γε ἐπιτεθεῖναι τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς τούτου; οὐχ ἡ τὴν σωτηρίαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων; ἅπαντα καὶ τὰ ... κτλ ------. εἰσφορὰς λοιπὸν πόσας; πόσης; κατὰ πόσον ἀριθμὸν εἰσενηνεγμένας; κατὰ τίνα καὶ τί; κατὰ ποῖα ψηφίσματα; ταῦτα, ταύτας εἰλήφασι τίνες; οἶδε, κτλ. -- On this type of quest. Schömann note on 5-3. τί ποιῆσαι; "Ita solent non raro orationes narrationis continuationem interrumpere interrogatione inserta, qua audientium animos ad novae expectatione erigant" cf. 6-36. τί ποιοῦσιν; cf. Schömann p. 34.

In order to gain greater emphasis often we find a question answered, or stated a theme and illustrated in form, cf. 3-11 37 39 and 45 49 17. See 2-2 ... — a stylistic phenomenon so called to have quite frequent use of the figure hy-

[illegible] a combination of question and answer which Isaeus uses to make his argument more lucid and as vivacious. Examples 8-14. Τίνας εἰκὸς εἰδέναι τὰ παλαιά; δῆλον ὅτι τοὺς χρωμένους τῷ πάππῳ. μεμαρτυρήκασι τοίνυν ἀκοὴν οὗτοι. τίνας δ' εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τὴν ἔκδοσιν τῆς μητρὸς ἀνάγκη; τοὺς ἐγγυησαμένους καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνοις παρόντας ὅτε ἠγγυᾶτο. μεμαρτυρήκασι τοίνυν οἵ τε Ναυσιμένους προσήκοντες καὶ οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ πατρός. τίνας δὲ τὸ τρεφομένην ἔνδον καὶ θυγατέρα οὖσαν εἰδότες γνησίαν Κίρωνος; οἱ νῦν ἀμφισβητοῦντες ἡμῖν [illegible] μαρτυροῦσιν ὅτι ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ, φεύγοντες τὴν βάσανον, also §§ 28, 33; 5.23 also [illegible] 8-4. [illegible]

Interesting to note in this case of the question in other figures. In some speeches he combines objection [illegible] of epistrophe, viz 3.5-6. Though not in-

such antitheses and favourite forms as in later writers. Some of his examples are merely argumentative & [illegible]. One of the best cases is the case of Din. [illegible], which shows strong resemblance and influence by the favorite Demos. formula. Ἀλλὰ τί.

"Ἀλλὰ τί σὺ ἀξιώσεις τοὺς δικαστὰς ἀποψηφίσασθαι ὦ Δημόσθενες; πότερον ὅτι πολλὰς λῃτουργίας λελῃτούργηκας τῇ πόλει καὶ πολλὰ χρήματα δαπανήσας ἐνδοξοτέραν τὴν πόλιν τοιους ἐποίησας; ἢ ὡς τριηραρχῶν. ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον εἰσφορὰς καὶ ἐπιδόσεις [illegible] [illegible] εἰς τὸν πόλεμον εἰσενηνοχὼς μεγάλα ὠφέλησας; ἀλλ' οὐδέν σοι τούτων πέπρακται. ἀλλ' ὡς στρατιώτης ἀγαθός; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐστράτευσαι τοσούτου καὶ τοιούτου γενομένου πολέμου; κτλ. — —

Here also occurs the figure hypophora, a figure which he uses like Lysias and Isaeus ~~so~~ frequently, but in the employment of the interrogative particle

νὴ Δία shows a distinct break to Demos. of Seymour this Rev. 1891 p. 19. The legitimacy of the question after ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία is much disputed. Kühner according to Rehdantz's Index Dem. 2-83 [illegible] to the interrogative punctuation of Demos 8-73 as well as of Demos, 24.49 and 26. He would also urge it after ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία in Lysias 12-40, 6-41, 46 as those and Demos. 4-37. Seymour l.c. p. 18 f. maintains that these hypophorae after ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία are not questions which interpretation he thinks is defined by the use of the hortatory subjunctive in the similar passage Demos 20-75 if not by νὴ Δία itself which is an emphatic line indicating confidence. He thinks that quotation marks would render the interpretation more distinct. There is less difference

of opinion over the punctuation of Isaeus 2.4–12. 25. 26. 28–[illegible]; 35. 47. 48; Ibid. 2–8 but as Wyse says the tendency now is more to regard these passages as affirmative. Wyse "Speeches of Isaeus Cambridge. 1904 p. 357.)

The thrust and parry character of much of the argumentation of Isaeus is brought about by his clever handling of the various forms of the question.

In regard to the position of the question in the speech Isaeus well illustrates the rule mentioned above that no passion should be manifested in the proem, for his proems appear to be tranquil, marked so; for the extant proems of his speeches show no case of exception nor do the fragments 4. 15. 22 (Scheibe) which are proems.

In the sixteen known he closes

more independence. In some cases he breaks again in his arrangement of the usual §. The close of the 5 is very abrupt as Blass says, yet he thinks that it is in accord with the character of Isaeus and so considers §§ 44-47 as the epilogue. This containing as it does 8 of the eleven questions of the speech besides aposiopesis hypophora anaphora and asyndeton for enlivening effect, is certainly a curious close. Scheibe Praefat. p. XXXVII said: "videtur deesse epilogus" which seems natural as one should expect at least an appeal to the judges after the long apostrophe period (45-47). However if the speech has to stand as it is, perhaps the trouble could partly be explained by the fact that the speech is the earliest one at hand of the author. cf. Seemann p. 38 note 8. Wyse p. 27.

Or 7 which contains 7 cases of exceptions in the epilogue is quite re[illegible] all the way through. Six of these [illegible] -string questions of appeal, requiring no explanation where the speaker contrasts the public services of [illegible] and his father [illegible] with those of [illegible]. The other scattering cases of exceptions can be explained on rhetorical grounds. So in [illegible] has a [illegible] accumulative question after which he turns to the judges with the same [illegible]; [illegible]

I Occurrence in Sections.

$= 11, 20^{1,2}, 23^{1,2}, 25, 27, 29^{1,2}, 33^{1,2}, 35, 36, 40 = 14.$

$= 21^{1,2,3}, 26, 29^{1,2} 34, 43 = 8.$

$= 11, 17, 24^{1,2}, 32^{1,2} 33, 36^{1,2,3}, 37^{1,2}, 39^{1,2,3}, 40, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48^{1,2,3},$ [illegible] $= 38$

4. = $4, 5^{1,2,3}, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25$ = 12.

5 = $3, 21^{1,2}, 34^{1,2}, 35, 43, 45^{1,2,3}, 46$ = 11.

6 = $4, 25^{1,2,3}, 26, 36, 46, 53^{1,2}, 54, 56, 58, 63^{1,2}$ = 14.

7 = $24, 31, 32, 33^{1,2}, 36, 45^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, 43$ = 13.

8 = $9, 11, 13, 14^{1,2,3}, 24^{1,2}, 28^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7}, 29, 31, 32, 33^{1,2}, 43$ = 21.

9 = 12, 15, 22, 26, 31, 37 = 6

10. = $13^{1,2}, 17$ = 3.

11 = $4, 5^{1,2}, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 23, 24, 25^{1,2,3}, 26, 33, 44, 47$ = 17.

2 = 6, 8, 9 = 3.

14 + 8 + 38 + 12 + 11 + 14 + 13 + 21 + 6 + 3 + 17 + 3 = 160 = Total.

I. [illegible] in Individual Stories

	Ap.	Ex.	[illegible]		Imp.	Gen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	10	1		3					1	14	11.00	1.27
2	1		4		1		2		1	8	10.59	.76
3	23			2	3	9	1		7	38	17.88	2.13
	1	6	2	2			1			12	7.22	1.60
5	2		1	2	1	2	3			11	12.50	.88
6	1		2	4	2	4		1		14	14.91	.94
	3	3		3	3		1		1	13	10.91	1.19
	41	10	9	16	10	15	8	1	10	110		

	Ap.	Ex.	Spont.		Comp.	Aphor.	Hyp.	Pro.	Ano.	Total.	Div. p.p.	Av. p.p.
8	5		4	3	7			2	7	21	2.03	1.68
9	2	1	1	1	1				1	6	9.19	.65
11	3								1	3	6.97	.43
11	4		3	2	4	2	2		3	17	14.03	1.21
12	2			1						3	3.35	.90
12	16	1	8	7	12	2	2	2	12	50		
7	41	10	9	16	10	15	8	1	10	110		
Tl.	57	11	17	23	22	17	10	3	22	160	31.4	1.22

III Occurrence in Divisions of the Speech.

	Proem	Body		Epilogue	
1	(1-8)	(9-47)	14	(48-51)	
2	(1-2)	(3-43)	8	(44-49)	
3	(0)	(1-76)	37	(77-80)	
4	(1)	(2-25)	2	(26-31)	
5	(1-4)	(5-33)	3	(34-47)	8
6	(1-2)	(3-61)	2	(62-63)	2
7	(1-4)	(5-36)	6	(37-45)	—
	0		72		18

Proem.		Body.		Envoie.	
(1-5)		(6-39)	20	(40-46)	1
(0)		(1-33)	5	(34-37)	1
(1-3)		(4-21)	3	(22-26)	
(0)		(1-50)	17	(0)	
(0)		(1-12)	3	(0)	
(5-12)	0		48		2
(1-7)	0		42		18
Total	0		40		20

Demosthenes

In Demosthenes we find a culmination and final development of the various types of Greek oratory. Dion. Hal. De admir. vi dicendi in Dem. (1-33) shows that Demos. unites the three styles of oratory and excels the masters in each of these kinds. So in the tone of his discourses we would expect (to be illustrated from his speeches) all the gradations from the lowest to the highest — and this will appear to be the case to a large extent. But life and rapidity ([illegible]) Dion. Hal. De Cens. Vet. Scrip. chap 5.3) are so predominate in his style that they become his principal characteristics. This was well noticed by the author of the Treatise on the Sublime (Π.Υ. chap. 34-ff) that Demos. draws — as from a store — excellences which [illegible] the highest sublimity and perfected to the utmost the tone of lofty speech [illegible]

-ing passions, redundance, readiness (speed, where it is legitimate) and that force and vehemence of his which forbids approach. ---- to these and noble qualities which are his own routs all comers even where the qualities he does not possess are involved and overpowers with thunder and with lightning the orators of every age. One could sooner face with unflinching eyes a descending thunderbolt than meet with steady gaze his outbursts of passion in their swift succession." Rbts trans. p. 33. This graphic description illustrates well the side we wish to emphasize in the study of the [illegible] question we owe to Demosthenes. Concise is the judgment of Dionys. Demosthenes † 22 4, ([illegible]). "Emotion and demonstration, reason and passion - each

in his eloquence –

In the use of figures Demos. is pronounced to be the greatest master of the figs. of thought. Ein. Westr. 30. He disdains the use of the mere ornamental figs of language espec. all the Gorgianic antitheses. These appear most in his earlier orations which were modelled more on the style of the earl. orators and especially Isaeus, whom he studied so carefully. Yet here these figures lose much of their rigidity and become more flexible in the hands of the greatest orator. While the figs. of thought, the more properly natural figures all seem in great abundance. This is reflected in his free employment of the question a phenomenon well recognized. cf. Blass III. 1. 2. Question and examples in Demos. Blass III. 55.
Was also in Bezug auf solche (d.h. Frage)

den Demosthenes kennzeichnet so wie die Eigenthümlichkeit, Wahrhaftigkeit und Fülle der Empfindung. Der Rhetor Theon cites p. [illegible] p. "Ἐν πεύσεσι καὶ ἀνθυποφοραῖς καὶ τὸ ἐπερωτᾶν [illegible] μάλιστα Δ. χαίρει χρώμενος."
The figure is an essential element in making up 'action' which is given as the three primal requisites of an orator D. h. 3-19.

All the speeches of the Demosthenic corpus contain the rhetorical question except 13; and though it is evident at first sight that he makes frequent use of it yet individual speeches show great variations, e.g. we find the quiet demonstrations in Lysianic type and inheritance cases on the model of Isaeus have but ② few cases of the figure. But even here it is worthy to note that when Dem. uses few questions the Ethos is comparatively greater [illegible] [illegible] his

preference for the short broken question in short terse sentences. It is in such passages of emotion and conviction that all connecting particles are stripped off, even subject and copula fall out and the questions appear merely asyndetic. cf. [illegible] [illegible] Kühner-Gerth Gri. Gram. II. 2 3rd ed. 104 § 588-5. His speeches give great interest. Din. chap. 1. Then also in other speeches he shows his own intentions in the way of greater variety and meaningfulness as noted above.

His public forensic speeches [illegible] orations 25-26 at present are (his) best orations in which he studies these points. These are long enough to give the most requisite development; the points at which he chooses to pierce it. And it is here that the figure is found to attain its highest average. And the highest ~~less~~ is the [illegible] in the Embassy. This is natural as

it has little narrative but much taken up with irrefutable argument - the chief place for the figure. Also it is a speech on Accusation. The variety of his arguments and vigour of his refutation show a marked contrast to those of Aeschines.

In this department we find most highly developed the artistic suggestive question which increases at the expense of the more argumentative assertive form. This occurs also the highest also in Or. 9 (43) followed closely by the 23 (40), - an oration replete with the citing, illustrating and exposition of laws during which the attention is kept up to a high pitch by the constantly repeated suggestive question in which he also keeps the confidence of his audience.

cf. Hermog. II - 275, 281, 435 ff. Bl. III - 173.

Dem. is said to have taken over the

frequent use of these [illegible] question form. [illegible] Isaeus but he increased it as he [illegible] cf. Lysias, Dion. Hal. de Isaeo chap. 4. τίς [illegible] καὶ διαλέγεσθαι καὶ ἐξ ἐπερωτήσεως. ὅτε δὲ [illegible] καὶ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] τὴν διάνοιαν λέγειν, [illegible] — e.g. [illegible] Here note [illegible] — 2. Here too also it is found the largest number of examples of the [illegible] in the manner of Isaeus but greatly extended. [illegible] in the Demosthenes' is the use of the question are some apostrophic periods often brought out in great passion, e.g. §311 p. τίς συμμαχία σοῦ πράξαντος γέγονεν τῇ πόλει; τίς δὲ βοήθεια ἢ κτῆσις εὐνοίας ἢ δόξης; τίς δὲ πρεσβεία τίς διακονία δι' ἣν ἡ πόλις ἐντιμοτέρα; τί τῶν οἰκείων ἢ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ξενικῶν οἷς ἐπέστης ἐπηνώρθωται; ποῖαι τριήρεις; ποῖα βέλη; ποῖοι νεώσοικοι; τίς ἐπισκευὴ τειχῶν; ποῖον ἱππικόν; τί τῶν ἁπάντων σὺ χρήσιμος; τίς ἢ τοῖς εὐπ-

ους πολιτικὰ καὶ κοινὰ δικαια (ἐγκλήματα); ἐκ-
δεινά. ἀλλ' ὧν μὲν οὐδὲν τούτων, εὔνοιά γε
καὶ προθυμία· τίς; τίνος; ὅτῳ ὦ πάντων ἀσελ-
γέστατε κτλ. §§ 28-13. In such passages
according to the striking inversion of
Hermog. II-322 he does not allow his
opponent time to get his breath of [illegible]
[illegible]. Demos recognized the ag-
gressive power of this figure the "sharpest of argument" yet he did not carry
it to excess but used it always with
proper fitness and [illegible]. This
[illegible] what strikes the reader in the
use of the figure in the public speeches.

The speech against Leptines however
does not contain, as would be expected, the
style has equal [illegible] reasoning with less
invective. Dem. 20 i.e. some of this speech.
ἀπολέσαντας ἁπάντων τῶν ἰδίων καὶ ἀσελγεσ-
τάτους; here the orator makes good use of

the hypophora, §§13, 20, 38, 57, 58, 70 etc. of Isaeus, Cf. Phil. Stud. (The Lys. Orations 1891 etc. p. 80. The peculiar fitness of this figure was well adapted to the discourses of Demos. yet he does not carry it out in as complete a form or use the question in it as regularly as do Lys. and Isae. [illegible] more dramatic than either of them. Seymour l.c. p. 19. Often it is a transition moment with special purpose of hyp. 21. It is usually indicated by the emphatic pronouns τί δαί τί δέ which often has ironical coloring in this figure of Freeman–Browning ed. 1892, note to Ar. 4–3. And Dem. makes it uniform throughout by the fixed introduction of all questions by τί δαί. cf. Blass III 1–74.

A figure which cannot be clearly separated from this is the anthypophora. It may include not only the ideas the

absent or inanimate objects as present feeling or speaking which transgresses the crimes of [illegible]-1112 and personification of Athenians p. 491 n 3 but also where a conversation is invented as in a [illegible]. When this is that of the opposition cited for purposes of refutation not in direct discourse it is more strictly hypophora.

Now as Demos. seems incapable to rise (as Cicero did, Demosthenes) we find that he worked on the feelings very little by this means. One of the most touching examp. of this type is in the case of the speech against Macartatus -3 in which Sositheus invokes the name of a child and the dead of Buselus' family of Busely. -26. But the type used for sarcasm is the common. As when he cites the speech of the opponent in an insulting manner in order to afford a sharp contrast to his

presses. Aesch. 3-?? notices that in the common private speeches this occurs often in the narrative. But Demos. does not burden his narrative with them but confines it mostly to the proof. Also he puts fancies in the mouth of the judges, and what one should or must have been said or done in hypothetical or real cases. In the ~~3rd~~ Second against Philip the rebuke [illegible] which he made upon the [illegible] (vi.16). Note the imaginary cross-examination in Ar. 43.-(+F 17) and the vividness of the [illegible] in xx 24 against Timocrates (215 f.) — an [illegible] imagery which [illegible] F. M. J. 5-? says not only [illegible] the hearer but actually [illegible] him to [illegible].

The speeches standing nearest to the Lysian [illegible] in point of the [illegible] of the [illegible] are the [illegible] Arc. — Dem. (3-?) especially the first [illegible]

where this dept. of nature is seen at its best. Here some speeches show question masses with great boldness & [illegible]. The high level in which they are carried is indicated by the comparative lacking of the merely assertive form and the infrequency of the question & sharp appeal and the sudden suggestive forms. But a few artistic short answers are found here. There is much variation between the individual speeches, i.e. of the Olynthiacs the second shows little boldness. The character of the speech does not call for it. The orator tries to arouse his hearers by appealing to their reason in quiet argument. But the third shows higher wrought passion — the orator gives up his position of reserve and speaks out his mind. He is in terror lest the people should put too much confidence

in the slight matters gained by the mercenaries vs. Philip and a hope against inactivity. The keynote is struck in § 3. The present crisis needs prompt deliberation. The tone of the whole is passionate occurring in 3. § 16 f. τίνα γὰρ χρόνον ἢ τίνα καιρὸν ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ παρόντος βελτίω ζητεῖτε; ἢ πότ' ἃ δεῖ πράξετ', εἰ μὴ νῦν; οὐχ ἅπαντα μὲν ἡμῶν προείληφε τὰ χωρί' ἅνθρωπος, εἰ δὲ καὶ ταύτης κύριος τῆς χώρας γενήσεται, πάντων αἴσχιστα πεισόμεθα; οὐχ οὓς, εἰ πολεμήσαιεν, ἑτοίμως σώσειν ὑπισχνούμεθα, οὗτοι νῦν πολεμοῦσιν; οὐκ ἐχθρός; οὐκ ἔχων τὰ ἡμέτερα; οὐ βάρβαρος; οὐχ ὅ τι ἂν εἴποι τις; ἀλλὰ πρὸς θεῶν πάντ' ἐάσαντες καὶ μόνον οὐχὶ συγκατασκευάσαντες αὐτῷ, τότε τοὺς αἰτίους οἵτινες τούτων ζητήσομεν; οὐ γὰρ αὐτοί γ' αἴτιοι φήσομεν εἶναι, σαφῶς οἶδα τοῦτ' ἐγώ." —

[illegible]

against *Philip*, a and b (4 and 9) are in Demosthenes' most characteristic vein

simple, clear and vivid. v. Butcher Dem. p. 63.

In 14 On the Naval Boards is in the earlier manner of Demos. There is a touch of archaic stateliness, yet here almost roughness in his language which Blass [illegible] attributed to his close imitation of Thucy. None of this class of speeches show little strength being merely sober views on political questions as Nos. 5, 8 and 10, In the last, Fourth [illegible] judgment is quite just – 16 - 5 - p. "The much admired speech for the Megal. is a calm and judicious statement of the sound principle of foreign policy on which the modern doctrine of the balance of power rests. This oration has no figures, no very impassioned words."

Lastly the Private Forensic speeches which have already been discussed at length [illegible]. We may add that

See [illegible]

conversely to the above the greater tone of this class is reflected in the comparative less use of the figure in general, as well as the greater prominence given to the assertive form and use of the more artistic and lively forms. The Demos. shows most likeness in the handling of the figure to the other masters in this dept. Lysias and Isaeus, cf. Blass p. 236. The Isaean manner is more noticeable in the earlier 'guardianship' speeches, (27-31) especially in Ors. 27 and 28 Against Aphobus I and II and to a less extent in 30 and 31 Against Onetor I and II. The more Lysianic type is illustrated by Or. 54 Against Conon - a model private speech showing many of the excellencies of Lys. + as also 55, 57, 32a (Ors. 41 and 55 Against Spudias and Callicles, may be mentioned with these in which Demos. approaches

+ in connection with this speech may be mentioned

nearest to the plain private oration. Some of these private speeches show some use of the question in other figures, but the hypophora in Or. 43-48 f. Or. 44 has a large number of hypophorae though not so good. Or. 36 37 39. show excellent use of the apostrophe. Or. 31 Against Onetor I has a very excellent one in a long apostrophic period, without a prior appeal to the judges. cf. 31 II-14).

Proœmia [illegible]. & Private. 2

necessarily spurious nature of Demos. belong mostly to the private class. A large no. of these as Bl. p. 34 has pointed out ~~have~~ make very slight use of those forms of the question which are characteristic of Demos. as the suggestive form used to pointed effect and the short one. They also have little of this power. As an example may be taken Or. 58 Against Neaera which develops but one weak

quest 178 in a long stretch § 28½. 17 very unlike Demos. Also orations Nos 32, 33, 40, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 59. These reduce very much the average minimum of the figures in the whole corpus of the orator. But some of these approach the Demosthenic usage as Nos. 43, 44, 56, and 58. In extending the question as a test of genuineness into the other depts the same state of affairs is found to exist in the deliberative dept. as Nos. 7 and 17 while No. 3 shows nothing in the other speeches against Philip.

In the public speeches the two doubtful orations are Nos 25 and 26. Here the tendency is in the other direction esp. in 25 is very much in the manner of the most lively passages of Demos. But we feel that Demos is being imitated. Rapid excitement is brought about by

the heaping up of the figures in places where there are no what points prominent enough to justify such increasing, cf. §§ 26 f. 63 f. 68 f. & 91 f. are the intense among 15 67 and 68.

The 2 epideictic speeches (61 & 60) give but little room for a study of the figures in this dust here. But the character of the few lines all being applied to a certain Trend to indicate that they were modelled on the style of Isocrates rather than that of Demos. The carefully worked out after the smooth fashion of the former than the passionate of the latter. cf. Bl. III 44-45 & [illegible]

This is also the case with the letter of Philip (12) which must have been written for him by some rhetorician in the school of Isocr. These three [illegible] show marked increase in the Gorgianic

figures of ornamentation.

As to the imprecative question quite a ~~number~~ of examples occur in Demos. F.G.A.P. [illegible]-404 for these to which Gompertz adds 20-7 and 2-97 298; it is worthy to note that most of these cases are found in the public forensic speeches as is natural for these are the only ones which would admit of such passion directed against the opposition. A few cases are found in the more invective private speeches. As to the place in the speech to which they are admitted we find that they are removed far from the beginning because it would take long to work up to such a pitch ~~as~~ as to be able (to legitimately) use such a harsh question.

Position of the question in the speech in Demos. (In the first place) Demos. has no regular recapitulating part of the speech.

With the exception of the Poems which is clearly marked the speech is successfully overcome. It is built up as the subject and feelings would indicate within them forming distinct volumes. The narrative and song are often strained, interwoven and the epilogue is not often strictly indicated. Dennis shows a careful treatment of the Poems in that passion is almost entirely excluded as well as all that would give the opening emphasis as the composition. Of the 5-8 Poems in the [illegible] speeches [illegible] are found to contain questions. These are mostly found in the opening speeches. Of the collection of 60 Poems under the name of Dennis [illegible] contain a few scattering cases which seem in the longer ones and these cases are not of the pronounced type, viz. I-2$^{1\,2\,3}$, I-[illegible], XI-2, XII-3, XXX-[illegible], XXXI-2[illegible], XXXI-2, XL-2, L-[illegible], LII-3^{2}, LV-2.

In the epilogue however the writer extends the tendency found in Isocrates of making the close not only an appeal to the emotions which is limited to a few sentences compared in some of the speeches of Demos. but also as a last [illegible] made for pressing home the argument. So the high tone of some of his orations carries the question on a legitimate manner, very near the end which done has the effect of leaving the mind in a much higher pitch than if he had closed with a string of commonplaces. Note the strong close of the [illegible] and the irony and indignation at close of the [illegible]

Of the 6 letters under the name of Demos. the first ones contains that question. The rest in the case of the former one; the 2nd and more especially the 3rd which treat the question in about similar number of pages. The Isocratic figures appear here in greater mass.

I Occurrence in Individual Speeches.

	Ap.	Ex.	Concept		Comp.	Pro.	Hyp.	Pre.	Ano.	Total	No. pp.	in p. p.
			s	n								
1	4	1					2	2		9	7.19	1.25
2	2									3	8.03	.37
3	13			1	3		4	4	2	25	9.16	2.73
4	17				9		1	1	3	28	[illegible]	2.10
5								3		4	5.81	.69
6	2				6		1	9	2	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[7]	4		2	1						7	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	17	3		2	4		4	12	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	26			5	9		1	1	3	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
[10]	1	2	1		3			3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[11]	2									3	5.31	.57
12	6		2	2						8	[illegible]	[illegible]
[13]	1				3			1		5	8.13	.55
14	9			3	4		1		3	17	[illegible]	1.66
15	3				3					6	[illegible]	.67
16	2			2	2				1	6	7.63	.79
[17]	6		5							11	7.50	1.47
18	55	5	10	8	19	73	2	5	12	177	77.75	2.28
	182	11	21	27	67	73	16	41	35	438		

	Ap.	Ex.	Consent f	Consent m	Simp.	Spec.	Hyp.	Bra.	Cons.	Total.	No. pp.	Av. p.p.
19	87	14	11	15	43	17	1	30	37	218	90.47	2.41
20	37		10	5	12	11	3		20	78	43.7--	1.78
21	39	4	5	4	26	6	3	21	11	108	57.66	1.87
22	9	4	5	2	6	6	1	1	8	34	21.78	1.55
23	34	10	5	6	40	8	2		12	105	59.53	1.76
24	46	8	10	3	18	17	9		9	111	52.31	2.12
[25]	35	26	2	2	13	8	7	2	7	95	26.13	3.64
[26]	2	3	6	1		1				13	6.94	1.87
27	13	1	5	5	1				3	28	18.41	1.36
28	3		1			2	2			8	6.09	1.31
29	10	2	1	6	6	4		1	6	30	15.63	1.92
30	2		1	4					2	7	9.53	.73
31	3			2	2	8			4	15	3.66	4.10
[32]	5	1	1	3	1			5		16	7.47	2.14
[33]	9			6			1			16	10.22	1.57
[34]	3		6	1		6		2	1	18	13.19	1.36
[35]	7		2	1	1	3			1	14	11.84	1.18
36	5			4		18			3	27	15.53	1.74
37	7	3	1	7	6	3		2	4	39	13.44	2.90
	356	76	72	77	175	128	29	64	128	977		

	Ad	Ex	Frequent j	m	Comp	Apha	Hyp	One	Ame	Total	Iv. pp.	Cne pp.
38	1	2		1	1	1			2	6	7.38	.8
39	2	2		3	2	23		2	3	44	10.47	4.20
[40]	6	1	1	1						9	5.31	.57
4.	4			3	3	1	1			12	7.94	1.57
[42]	2		1	2	1	4			2	10	8.84	1.13
[43]	5	1		4	3			13	2	26	8.83	1.44
[44]	6		8	5	4	2			1	25	17.16	1.46
45	3		2	7		10		8	1	40	21.28	1.88
[46]	2		2	1		2				7	6.13	1.14
[47]	2		2	2		3				9	19.38	.44
48			5	3	1	3				12	14.22	.84
[49]	4		3	1		13				21	17.04	1.23
[50]	3		2	1				4		11	18.38	.60
51	3		4	1	1					9	5.53	1.63
[52]	2			1			4	4	3	11	9.34	[illegible]
[53]										0	7.84	[illegible]
54	8							6	4	14	12.66	[illegible]
55	11		1	3		1			2	17	8.38	2.03
[56]	2		2	1	3	8	1	2	2	19	2.84	[illegible]
	86	6	33	40	19	72	6	39	22	302		

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] p	n	[illegible]	Apo.	Hyp.	Pro.	[illegible]	Total	No. pp.	Per pp.
57	[illegible]	5	5	9	5			3	3	34	18.19	1.87
[58]	9	3	1	4	4	5	1	2	5	29	18.94	1.53
[59]	11	4	1	3			2	3		24	32.72	.73
[60]			3							3	10.22	.29
[61]	3			2						5	14.75	.34
7-61)	30	12	10	18	9	5	3	8	8	95		
-18)	182	11	21	27	67	73	16	41	35	438		
-[illegible])	356	76	72	77	175	128	29	64	128	977		
-56)	86	6	33	40	19	72	6	39	22	302		
[illegible]	654	105	136	162	270	276	54	152	193	1812	1061.40	1.7

II. Occurrence by Departments.

λόγοι ἐπιδεικτικοί. (60, 61)

3		3	2						8	24.97	.32

λόγοι συμβουλευτικοί. (1– [illegible] 3–17)

121	6	8	16	48	0	14	30	23	240	[illegible]	[illegible]

λόγοι δικανικοὶ δημόσιοι. (18–26).

344	74	64	46	177	147	59	28	116	[illegible]	436.15	[illegible]

λόγοι δικανικοὶ ἰδιωτικοί. (27–59).

181	25	58	95	45	31	57	12	55	604	433.16	[illegible]

II Occurrences in Divisions of the Speech

	Proem	Body	Epilogue		Proem	Body	Epilogue
1	(1)	(2-27) 9	(28)	19	(1-3)	(4-301) 180	(302-[illegible]3) 38
2	(1-2)	(3-29) 3	(30)	20	(1)	(2-142) 69	(43-67) 9
3	(1-3)	(4-31) 24	(33-36) 1	21	(1-8)	(9-174) 71	(75-227) 37
4	(1)	(2-50) 28	(51)	22	(1-3) 3	(4-68) 26	(69-[illegible]8) 5
5	(1-3)	(4-23) 1	(24-26) 3	23	(1-7)	(8-195) 94	(196-220)
6	(1-5)	(6-27) 16	(28-37) 2	24	(1-10)	(11-189) 83	(190-218) 8
7	(1)	(2-45) 7	(46)	25	(1-3)	(4-97) 84	98-101) 11
8	(1-3)	(4-75) 44	(76-77)	26	(1)	(2-22) 10	(23-27) 3
9	(1-4)	(5-75) 42	(76)	27	(1-3)	(4-59) 20	(60-69) 5
10	(1)	(2-74) 21	(75-76)	28	(0)	(1-17) 2	(18-24) 6
11	(1)	(2-19) 3	(20-22)	29	(1-5)	(6-54) 28	(55-60) 1
12	(1)	(2-22) 11	(23)	30	(1-3)	(4-37) 7	(38-[illegible])
13	(1-2)	(3-35) 5	(36)	31	(0)	(1-10) 8	Al. (11-14) 7
14	(1-2)	(3-40) 17	(41)	32	(1-3)	(4-30) 16	(31-32)
15	(1-2)	(3-29) 5	(30-35) 1	33	(1-3)	(4-34) 11	(35-38) 5
16	(1-3)	(4-29) 6	(30-32)	34	(1-2)	(3-39) 3	(40-42) 5
17	(1-2)	(3-27) 11	(28-30)	35	(1-5)	(6-54) 14	(55-56)
18	(1-8)	(9-29) 23	([illegible]) 54	36	(1-3)	(4-56) 25	(57-[illegible])
	1	370	62		4	773	62

	Proem	Body	Epilogue		Proem	Body	Epilogue
37	(1-3)	(4-56) 34	(57-60) 5	50	(1-3) 1	(4-63) 7	[illegible] 3
38	(1-2)	(3-24) 5	(25-27)	51	(1-3)	(4-15) 8	(16-22)
39	(1)	(2-38) 41	(39-41) 3	52	(1-2)	(3-31) 11	(32-33)
40	(1-5)	(6-44) 5	(45-61) 4	53	(1-3)	(4-27)	(28-29)
41	(1-2)	(3-28) 11	(29-30) 1	54	(1-2)	(3-41) 12	(42-44) 2
42	(1-4)	(5-29) 8	(30-32) 2	55	(1-2)	(3-34) 17	(35)
43	(1-2)	(3-80) 26	(81-82)	56	[illegible]	(5-43)	[illegible]
44	(1-4)	(5-59) 23	(60-68) 2	57	(1-6) 2	(7-65) 26	(66-70) 6
45	(1-2)	(3-79) 35	(80-88) 5	58	(1-4)	(5-56) 24	(57-70) 5
46	(1) 1	(2-26) 5	(27-28) 1	59	(1-15) 4	(16-106) 2	(107-126) 18
47	(1-4)	(5-78) 9	(79-82)	60	(1) 1	(2-31) 1	(32-37) 1
48	[illegible]	(5-57) 2	(58-[illegible])	61	(1-4) 2	(5-58) 3	[illegible]
49	(1-5)	(6-68) 21	(69)				
	(3-40)	235	24		(50-61)	28	37
	(1-8)	370	62		(19-36) 4	773	
		0.	80		5	91	93

	Proem	Body	Epilogue
Total	0	572	285

Aeschines.

Aeschines the clever and brilliant orator is commonly compared in point of style to Andocides as both were untrained artists i.e. were not trained in any special rhetorical school, i.e. [illegible], Dion. Hal. [illegible] II-[illegible]. OU X Aeschines had an advantage over And. in possessing a greater natural talent for speaking and his training as an actor and a scribe stood him in good stead as the excellence of his composition at times attests. In regard to the time of his oratory with which we are concerned he is in a manner unique. He himself says that he speaks after the manner of the old orators as Solon and Pericles and not as Demos. with his vehement gestures, Ae 1-25 f. And a tendency to this manner is felt [illegible]

[illegible] ὁ δ' [illegible] ἀγωνιστικὸς καὶ τοῦ Δημοσθένους [illegible] τῶν λέξεων ἐκλογῇ [illegible] ὅμως καὶ [illegible]."

But via these elegant points he has a kind of bitterness which at times rises to considerable vehemence but never to the intensity of indignation of Demos. The note of earnest conviction is covered over by a certain pleasing glamour a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This is brought out in his choice of figures. Dionys. II – 3 Sp. accuses him an excess of [illegible] figures and again denies him [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] καὶ τὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] κατὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ----. [illegible] δὲ [illegible] καὶ τοῦ καὶ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —. In comparing him to Demos. the great master of figures yet who uses them with discretion we find that he is not far behind in his handling of some of them but there is a tendency to

weaken them by excessive repetition and he even adheres them to monotonous time, by. Blass III² - p. 237 notes that he inclines to use those which have more sense than meaning, those which please and give sophistic adornment than those which give the speech effectiveness. Demosth. uses them with considerable moderation and with a certain taste.

The figs. of thought are happily enough developed in Or. 3. In Or. 2 they are more limited, since he is on the defensive and is forced to use a modest tone. cf. the 2 ed. of Schultz at Cesena (1902) notes, p. 40.

In his employment of the Rhet. quest. Aeschines has much in common with Andocides but this difference is to be observed that whereas the questions of Ands. were those which he naturally supplied as his present needs and

or more strictly [illegible]. ~~Ae~~ Aeschines imitated especially from Demne and not without considerable cleverness.

The most striking case of this figure in Aeschines is in dramatic representation, i.e. a discussion carried on in the form of a dialogue or question and answer cf. Richardson Ctes. Introd. p. 30; Julien et Pérera, introd. p. 60; Blass III² p. 240). No doubt he became familiar with the power of this figure from his acquaintance with dramatic performances and sufficiently impressed with the skillful use of it in the hands of his great antagonist. The effect of vivacity is obtained in this way which sustains the interest of the hearer.

Like Demosthenes he uses this figure in setting forth and illustrating laws, as, [illegible]

ἄλλον τίνα τῶν ὑπολοίπων νόμων; τὸν τῆς προαγωγείας, τὰ μέγιστα ἐπιτίμια ἐπιγράψας, ἐάν τις ἐλεύθερον παῖδα ἢ γυναῖκα προαγωγεύῃ. καὶ ποῖον ἄλλον; τὸν τῆς ὕβρεως, ὃς ἑνὶ κεφαλαίῳ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα συλλαβὼν ἔνεστι κτλ. cf. [illegible] 33, 3-5. Then for purposes of argumentation as 1-54; 3-78. Some in the manner of a plain dialogue are 3-20, 86 etc.

In place of the dialogue sometimes occurs the apostrophe place the exclamation.

The apostrophe in would approach the power of Demos. were it not for this repetition in similar passages cf. 3.25-27 heightened by the [illegible] negation it is quite frequent in dis. 2 and 3. cf. Blass p. 140.

As dis. 2-105 "τὸν δὲ ὄντως ἐπιβουλεύοντα καὶ του-σεῖν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὸ τέλος τὰ βέλτιστα [illegible] βουλεύειν, τὸν δὲ [illegible] κατηγοροῦντα [illegible] λέ-γειν, ἐν ταῖς [illegible] ἀποκεκρυμμένον τῆς πράξεως κατηγορεῖν, τὸν δὲ [illegible] [illegible] τοῦ καὶ βλασφημεῖν, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] τῆς [illegible]

καὶ πεπτευκότας αἰδομένας, λόγους εἰς δικαστήρια γράφοντα μισθοῦ, τούτους ἐκφέρειν τοῖς ἀντιδίκοις; ἔγραψας λόγον Φορμίωνι τῷ τραπεζίτῃ χρήματα λαβών· [illegible] also cf. §§ 93, 138 f. 151, and Ctes. 3.-167 210. 63. 131. and iii. 1-75 f. From these examples it is evident that Aeschines uses the fig. with some force but differing from Demos. in that another element enters besides the merely aggressive action namely πάθος a thing especially sought by Aesch. He often uses it in the epilogue vid. 3. in toto. This is partly the reason for his richness in picturing figures hardly less so than Demos. as: Diatyposis or the vivid representation of a picture and ethopoeia and prosopopoeia. Note the excellent prosopopoeia in 3-257 where former great men of the state are introduced a device which was always effective and the πάθος in 3-209 when he depicts the

words of Demos. and follows it with the answer the people are to give him: 'πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἀκρόασιν καὶ τὸν τόνον τῆς φωνῆς οὐχ ὑμᾶς ἐπερωτᾷ· "τίς ὀργή, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι; πολλάκις ἀγανακτεῖτε; οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅτι ἀνατήρηται" ἀντιπροβάλλετε αὐτῷ· οὐδὲ ὅλως τ' Ἀθηναίων τῆς καταστάσεως, Δημόσθενες; πρὸς ποίαν πολιτικήν; πρὸς ποῖα ῥήματα; τί προβαλλόμενος πρὸ τοῦ δήμου πεπολίτευται; ἃ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ βεβούλευται, πάντες ὁρῶμεν, κτλ.--

This imitation is frequent cf. Ae.-130-32. So Bl. III²-244 says direct quotation in Aesch. is more frequent than in Dem. and quite simple and natural. He uses fictitious speech to a greater extent than is fitting for the more compact and oratorical manner of Dem. (cf. 2-36f, 3-2)

On the contrary, the hypophora in its manner same with question a

Little used by Aeschines as compared with Demos. and Lys. This is eminently the case in its argumentative form — a fact explained by Blass. III²-24 on the ground that Aesch. has little mastery in the field of dialectic. This is why he was designated by the ancients as unskilled and even more [illegible] in time of Demos. also. He Rarely is said to used the figure to close up the argument in summary. As nearest approach to this may be quoted Ch. 2-66 and also Ch. 3-230: "Θαυμάζω δ' ἔγωγε [illegible] ἀπορεῖτε καὶ ζητῶ, πρὸς τί ἂν ἀποβλέψαντες ἀποψηφίσαισθε τῆς γραφῆς; πότερον ὡς τὸ ψήφισμά ἐστιν ἔννομον; ἀλλ' οὐδεμία πώποτε γνώμη παρανομωτέρα γέγραπται. ἀλλ' ὡς ὁ τὸ ψήφισμα γράψας οὐκ ἐπιτήδειός ἐστι δίκην δοῦναι; οὐκ ἄρ' εἰσὶ παρ' ὑμῖν εὔθυναι βίου εἰ τοῦτον ἀφήσετε." But largely as a means of Transition as, 3-68 "ναὶ ἀλλὰ δημοτικός ἐστιν," So Ch. 2-162; Ch. 3-28, 84, etc.

In comparing Aesch. to Demos. in the use of the quest. in the same department of oratory Aesch. falls below him somewhat. Compare Ors. 2 and 3 corresponding to Demos. Ors. 18 and 19. Nor does he use it with the boldness of his antagonist. He does not mass it in the last part of the speech. Then there are long stretches which become monotonous owing to the absence of the figure, as e.g. 3-[illegible] 17. He shows some artistic use of the suggestive question in Ors. 2 and 3 in the favorite forms of Demos. Or. 2 with the lowest average of the figure is often pronounced his best speech. Here he is most natural and genuine — little superficial ornament is present. The fig. is increased in Or. 1, in passages where he allows intense hatred and scorn to break out.

Perhaps owing to his inability to engage in sharp and brisk argumentation [illegible] appears [illegible] of the emphatic rhetorical answer. As [illegible] Id. [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the question and answer are combined in the same [illegible].

Aeschines is clever in his arrangement of the speech and [illegible] sufficient [illegible] of rhetorical technique, [illegible] his subject [illegible] so as to make it appear simple and comprehensible. In [illegible] question, he [illegible] from the [illegible] and even far beyond [illegible] the proclamation of the herald, according to the [illegible]

But this has no effect [illegible] the effect, move-ment of the community of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] noted Demo. 47; Eccl. 130: Demo. 379. etc.

But on the contrary, he does not deeply distinguish the epilogue from the rest of the speech. Even before this is reached he shows tendencies to digress, which we also saw in the case of Andocides owing to the lack of rhetorical training.

Especially in orations 2 and 3. These are long epilogues, occupying large portions of the speeches. Yet he makes a poor showing by the conventional recapitulation not having the boldness to make a strong attempt [illegible] by dropping the question here to the end but the distribution as much as the manner of Demo.

In the body of the speech, however, where Demo. employs the fig. frequently

in argument and refutation, a minor weakness is apparent in them. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only when absolutely necessary and these divisions are hardly ever sharply distinguished - in A. 1. much of the proof comes before the enumeration [illegible]

[illegible] the occurrence of argument [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the question is absent from the statement of [illegible]

There is scarcely any [illegible] [illegible] which have been [illegible]

[illegible] The reason [illegible] [illegible] of the question. The [illegible] question is found in [illegible] and [illegible]

I Occurrence by Sections.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] = 72

2 [illegible] 27, 60, [illegible] 86, [illegible] 88, 92, [illegible] 113, 118, 123, 129, 130, 136, [illegible]

[illegible] 162, 163, 165, [illegible] 167, 182 = 54

3 [illegible] 20, [illegible] 22, 23, [illegible] 37, 40, 46, [illegible]

[illegible] 41, 147, 152, 154, 155, 157, 163, 166, 167, 170, 17[illegible]

[illegible] 216, [illegible] 222, [illegible]

[illegible] 222, 223, [illegible] 231, 232, 23[illegible]

2[illegible] 242, 243, 244, 247, 250, 253, 257 = 102

II Variation in Individual Species.

Sp.	Ex	Segment		[illegible]	Apex	Supp	Pins	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
24			5	22	4		6	72	82 [illegible]	[illegible]
2 23	5	–	2		16	2	1	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 40		3	0	15	22	3	8	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
87	6	8	[illegible]	32	42	[illegible]	5	228	[illegible]	[illegible]

III Variation in Divisions of the Species.

[illegible]	Body	[illegible]	[illegible]
(–3)	(4–76) 58	([illegible]) 7	
2 (–6)	([illegible]) 35 ([illegible])	([illegible]) 3	([illegible]) 1
3 (–[illegible])	(0–76) 48 ([illegible])	([illegible]) 53	([illegible]) 22
	14[illegible]	66	2[illegible]

Lycurgus.

The character of the oratory of Lycurgus was in a measure [illegible] of the temperament of the man. Descended from an old aristocratic family he had a strong vein of seriousness which was also noticeable in the case of Andocides. He was famous for his harshness and strictness of public life accordingly his oratory is of a stately manner often verging to passionate exaggeration and even harshness. This trait of his oratory was well recognized by the ancients. Dion. Hal. Παλαιῶν κρίσις V–3 "ὁ δὲ Λυκοῦργος ἐστι διὰ παντὸς αὐξητικὸς καὶ διηρμένος καὶ σεμνὸς καὶ ὅλως κατηγορικὸς, καὶ φιλαλήθης καὶ παρρησιαστικός. οὐ μὴν ἀστεῖος οὐδὲ ἡδύς, ἀλλ' ἀναγκαῖος. τούτου δεῖ ζηλοῦν μάλιστα τὰς δεινώσεις. αὔξησις and δείνωσις were not in accord with his nature or the σεμνὸς and [illegible] the latter of [illegible]

Same in detail is the criticism of Hermog. περὶ ἰδ. II-416 ff. "ὁ τοίνυν Λυκοῦργος πολιτικὸς μέν ἐστιν, εἴπερ τις ἕτερος, πλὴν ἴσως τοῦ κατὰ τὴν ἀφέλειαν ἤθους ἕνεκα, πολὺ δὲ τὸ τραχὺ καὶ τολμηρὸν ἔχει χωρὶς ἐπιεικείας· ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἔν[illegible] αὐτοῖς [illegible] τῷ Δημοσθένει, τῇ δὲ λέξει καὶ τοῖς τροπικοῖς ἐστιν ὅτε σεμνὴ καὶ [illegible] σφοδρά, οὐ μὴν οὕτως ὡς ὄντως δεινότητα ἔχειν, κτλ. — — —

~~It like Demosthenes here in τὸ τραχὺ [illegible]~~

This is indicated by his drastic use of the imperative question and [illegible] questions, e.g. §§ [illegible] and in a less degree by the exclamatory question §§ 69 and 77–78 where it is combined with the imperative question, & direct [illegible] — in the speech against Leocrates, says that line Lyc. appears as a fearless reasoner animated with a very noble patriotic passion which is brave, earnest, and at times emphatic in its vindications

In contrast to Demades, Lycurgus seeks to seize all the means to obtain effectiveness (artistic) as in part he has little natural gift for oratory. cf. Ch. II 15. He was no improvisator and only spoke when necessity compelled him. Most of his speeches were accusations. The greatest influence in his training was that of Isocrates. To him he owed the epideictic style of his oration, with its solemnity and stateliness, his separate characteristic sentence-structure, also the large use of the ornamental figures, for parallelism and antithesis, though the latter of these he more freely followed Antiphon. Moreover he showed great influence of the older orators as well as of the style of the older poets — a thing evident from his numerous citations from the dramatists. cf. Jebb, Attic Or. II 4 ff. This epideictic manner was not suited to the liveliness and light

here is no [illegible] of [illegible] or [illegible]
we [illegible], [illegible]; making the [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible], such as
the [illegible] [illegible] to the See [illegible]
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

use of [illegible] rhetoric for we know that in Isaeus should both influence of his teacher Isocrates as also in [illegible] the influence of the department [illegible] occasional [illegible] through his training and natural bent. This ~~[illegible]~~ mingling of two distinct types of rhetoric is characteristic for his employment of the rhet. question, the almost uniform high tone of indignation of the speech necessitates a rather large use of the figure.

The epideictic [illegible] is evident in the considerable use of the assertive form in types very similar to those of Isocrates and in many questions of appeal [illegible] long periods which time [illegible] much of their rhetorical value.

Much [illegible] objection can be raised to Isocrates [illegible] degree [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

The numerous repetitions of the interrogative particles in questions of appeal [illegible] serve to convey the idea of certainty, and especially [illegible] [illegible] in a prominent position [illegible]; the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] etc. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

And in a few passages where the speech has its stiffness, [illegible] is broken up by the heaping of short interrogative sentences accompanied by other rhetorical figures as [illegible] and anaphora. Perhaps the most powerful and [illegible] among the Demosthenic examples of [illegible] [illegible] speech in the case of the [illegible] question in [illegible] (1-3-[illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] This figure is used in prosopopoeia where the short [illegible] questions which he puts in the mouth of the judges against the defendant are followed by brief answers.

which give the passage much of its effect. Quite as remarkable follows by a [illegible]ophe hypophora a figure which the ancients [illegible] [illegible] καὶ αὐτοὶ [illegible] τοὺς ἀξιοῦσι σῴζειν αὐτὸν ἀπολογουμένου κατὰ τῶν νόμων· ὑμεῖς δ' ἐρωτᾶτε αὐτὸν ποίους; οὓς ἐγκαταλιπὼν ᾤχετο. καὶ ἐᾶται αὐτὸν εἰς τὰ τείχη τῆς πατρίδος· ποίας; ἣν μόνος τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς σωτηρίαν οὐ συνήλλαξε. καὶ ἐπικαλέσεται τοὺς θεοὺς σώσοντας αὐτὸν ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων· τίνας; οὐχ ὧν τοὺς ναοὺς καὶ τὰ ἕδη καὶ τὰ τεμένη προὔδωκεν; καὶ δεήσεται καὶ ἱκετεύσει ἐλεῆσαι αὐτόν· τίνων; οὐχ οἷς τὸν αὐτὸν ἔρανον εἰς τὴν σωτηρίαν εἰσενεγκεῖν οὐκ ἐτόλμησε; Ῥοδίους ἱκετευέτω· τὴν γὰρ ἀσφάλειαν ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδι ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι. ποία δ' ἡλικία δικαίως ἂν τοῦτον ἐλεήσειε; πότερον ἡ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων; ἀλλ' οὐδὲ γηροτροφηθῆναι οὐδ' ἐν ἐλευθέρῳ τῷ ἐδάφει τῆς πατρίδος αὐτοὺς ταφῆναι τὸ καθ' αὑτὸν μέρος παρέδωκεν. ἀλλ' ἡ τῶν νεωτέρων; καὶ τίς [illegible]

[illegible] τὸν [illegible];
[illegible]; — In short questions of passionate
appeal are piled up — a good example of
this [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] Leocr. [illegible]
ἐν ἀνθρώποις γένοιτο ἀσεβέστερος, ἢ μᾶλλον προδότης
τῆς πατρίδος; τίνα δ᾽ ἂν τούτου [illegible]
[illegible] ἢ εἰ [illegible] καὶ τὰς [illegible]
[illegible]; πῶς δ᾽ οὖν καὶ τὸν στρατιώτην καὶ τὴν τάξιν
λείποντα [illegible] τάξαι τὸ σῶμα [illegible]; ποῦ δ᾽
[illegible] καὶ ἱερῶν [illegible]
[illegible]; τίνι δ᾽ ἂν τὴν πατρίδα [illegible]
μείζονι προδοσίᾳ; τὸ γὰρ τούτου μέρος ἐκλελειμ-
μένα τοῖς πολεμίοις ὑποχείριά ἐστιν. εἶτα τοῦ-
τον οὐκ ἀποκτενεῖτε τὸν ἁπάσαις ταῖς ἀραῖς
ἔνοχον ὄντα; τίνας οὖν τιμωρήσεσθε; τοὺς ἐν τῷ
[illegible]
μεγάλα ἀδικεῖν, εἰ φανεῖσθε ἐπὶ τοῖς μικροῖς μᾶλ-
λον ὀργιζόμενοι. [illegible] 13.
(Committed to the ephebic [illegible])

is the chief. Certain suggestive exceptions in common use Demos. [illegible] we find both ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] 3 [illegible] of Table [illegible]. To the same [illegible] may be ascribed the almost complete exclusion of the shorter form in favourite form of emphasis with Demosthenes. Some approach to this use of it is seen in §§. 33', 66, 93 and 116.

[illegible] is considerably developed especially in the epilogue of 1143 f. The [illegible] of a characteristic [illegible] Dionysius — says that he has a certain smoothness and nobility of manner [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but less simplicity as seen in the same[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

of Blass II² 34 but that which leads to dignity. We could not forget that he was the high-priest of the state and where Hyperides could dispense with dignity with Lycurgus it [illegible] all must needs be.

In regard to the arrangement of the speech the first part shows great care. The rather long proœm is built on the epideictic type. The dignity of the tone here makes it quite impossible to admit a question. The sentences immediately following the proem have the same epideictic structure. There is only one question of developed form (§27). This portion is narrative. Even here the question is not massed to any extent, not until after we reach the middle of the speech where the epilogue in its widest sense begins (§75 f.). From here on ~~[illegible]~~ less care taken with the arrangement.

and constant tendencies to digress appear (cf. § 172 and 175 Dem. and elsewh.). Then the endeavor to structure [illegible] breaks down more and a majority of the interrogations occur in the long epilogue especially the examples of its occurrence in the cumulative form. But yet care is taken to make the final close in the conventional manner of the forensic speech. (§§ 148-153) The Peroration proper has no example of the figure.

I Occurrence by Sections.

= 8, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34^{2}, 35^{1}, 37, 38^{1-3}, [illegible] 63,
[illegible] 93, 95, 96, [illegible]
$123^{1,2,3-5,6}$, $130^{1,2}$, 133, $134^{1,2}$, 135, $143^{1,2,3,4,5,6}$, $144^{1,2,3,4}$, $148^{1,2}$ = 71.

II. Occurrence in Speech as a Whole.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Assert.	Emph.	Interp.	[illegible]	Total	No. pp.	Ave p. p.
3	7	5	2	2	5	0	71	38.6	1.78

III Occurrence in Divisions of the Speech

Proem.	Body.	Middle Epil.	[illegible] Epil
1-6 0	7-14 27	(15-153) 44	(144-153) 0

Hyperides

Though most of the orations of these [illegible] are in a fragmentary condition yet a study of these [illegible] of this [illegible] that the estimation being placed on [illegible] with Demosthenes [illegible] of other [illegible] an ancient Treatise which has noted [illegible] successful [illegible] estimate [illegible] altogether inferior to Demosthenes. He has a greater variety [illegible] than Demosthenes, a greater number of excellencies and [illegible] the [illegible] branch. In all [illegible] he has to resign the first place [illegible]

tains that place against all rhetorical per-[illegible]. Now Hyperides not only imitates all the strong points of Demos. with the excep-tion of his concentration but he has [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and grace of Lysias as well. For he tells with simplicity when it is required and does not adopt like Demos. the [illegible] [illegible] on all occasions etc. — Thus his style is to be studied with regard to Demos. and Lysias. Whom [illegible] [illegible] resists he completes [illegible] [illegible]. In his public speeches through [illegible] [illegible] he does not keep up the [illegible] [illegible] of Demos. but unites to it the grace and naturalness of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and
as well as [illegible], but employs rather
the easy flow of conversational style after
he is like Lysias in [illegible] his [illegible]
[illegible] a lively and [illegible] manner.

The influence of his teacher Isocrates
is little in evidence except in his
sentence structure and [illegible].
[illegible] says that he is less attentive to
a construction [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
in having qualities in all of which he is
natural, easy, abundant and yet [illegible]
[illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Demosthenes but he is truly [illegible].

In his use of figures he employs
those which are natural, [illegible] [illegible]
in this respect he has no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in certain forms. His use of the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible]
which [illegible] his [illegible] idea — a

[illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] usage from traditional usage. He shows the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] with the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of thought [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] usage that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of figures were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. — [illegible] δὲ καὶ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] παρὰ τοῦτο [illegible] δὲ ἃ κατὰ [illegible] ἐστι μὲν καὶ παρὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ παρὰ τοῦτο [illegible] δὲ ἡ κατὰ τὴν παρὰ τῷ [illegible] [illegible] καὶ ἔτι τῷ [illegible] [illegible] λέγων τῷ Δημοσθένει.

The questions are such as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

but sometimes with a sharp thrust. Of the figures ~~in~~ with which the question was most naturally associated the [illegible] is the most prominent in Lycurgus. He uses this figure much in its manifold forms which are [illegible] with [illegible] example. Lycurgus § 51: τίς γὰρ [illegible] πάντων ἀρετὰς οὐ μνημονεύομεν; τίς τόπος ἐν ᾧ ζῆλον καὶ τῶν ἐντιμοτάτων ἐπαίνων τυγχάνοντας οὐκ ὀψόμεθα; — πότερον οὐκ ἐν ταῖς τῆς πόλεως ἀγαθοῖς; ἀλλὰ [illegible] ἄλλης [illegible] καὶ [illegible] ἀλλ᾽ οὐκ ἐν ταῖς ἰδίαις εὐπραξίαις; — ἀλλ᾽ ἐν τῇ τούτων ἀρετῇ βεβαίως αὐτῶν ἀπολαύομεν. παρὰ πολὺ δὲ τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν οὐ [illegible] ὅρους οὐ [illegible] ἀσφαλεῖ [illegible] παρὰ τοῖς ἡλικιώταις; --- [illegible] 2, 14. In [illegible] Lycurgus, 6.—[illegible] δὲ πόλιν [illegible]

ἢ γένος πολίτην μηνύσῃ, — πότερα περὶ τοῦ γένους αὐτῶν ἑκάστων διεξέλθω; ἀλλ' εἴ τινες εἶναι ὑπολαμβάνων κτλ. A similar example, the [illegible] [illegible] against Philippides 101, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] & the [illegible] with "διὰ τί [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]σαντες; πότερα διότι δημοτικός ἐστιν; ἀλλ' ἴστ' αὐτὸν τοῦ μὲν [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], τῷ δὲ δήμῳ [illegible] ἄξιον [illegible], — ἀλλ' ὅτι [illegible], ἀλλὰ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] ἀλλ' [illegible], ἀλλ' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] μένως πονηρῷ κριθέντι, ἢ κρίνειν κακῶς δόξετε, ἢ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπιθυμεῖν." —

We [illegible] against [illegible] [illegible] — 23 against [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It is evident especially [illegible] [illegible]
of the fragments that he was not a [illegible]
& was the same [illegible] even in
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]." [illegible]
ἀπήντησεν αἱ τοιαῦται αὐτῷ τῆς τύχης; [illegible]
ἔξω μὲν κωμῳδοὺς, ταχθεὶς δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει
τῶν χρημάτων ἔτος τρίτον, [illegible] δὲ τὸ
θέατρον, τὸ ᾠδεῖον, τὰ νεώρια, ποιήσεις ἐποιήσατο,
[illegible]μένος τούτων ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ἠτίμωσε καὶ τοὺς παῖ-
δας ἔδησεν αὐτοῦ.' Also fr. 215 where [illegible]
[illegible] instances, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of
the [illegible]. cf. [illegible] ii. 3 - 26, 27 and 31.

In regard to [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
and the [illegible] of the question are gen-
erally those used by Demos. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

gets wrought up to such a pitch as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible]ments and stinging ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] in continued abuse and cumulative questions. For example, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] question [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Demos. 1-2-1; cf. III. 1-19. 0; III. 4-2; III. 3-23; and III 2-10; III 3-28 etc.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was much praised by the ancients [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against [illegible], and Philip [illegible], 1. 11

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

are not from the accounts of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible] we often [illegible] to the first part of ancient [illegible] history [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There is much originality in the part of [illegible]. He breaks away from the traditions as set [illegible] [illegible] in many [illegible], in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the comparison of the [illegible] [illegible] in a more striking manner. 34. II.

In general [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] one two per solid page. One would say that the [illegible] the same [illegible] as well [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] his questions are of a more uniform and natural type. This can be illustrated from ch. 3 against ch. [illegible]. The only [illegible] speech, & also the [illegible] by [illegible] 2 [illegible] 3 [illegible]

[illegible]

As Dion. Hal. [illegible] 1-6. says [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He does not [illegible] his clear narrative to be disturbed by [illegible] forms. He also [illegible] the question in his poems as far as we can judge from the little [illegible]. In the short poems of the [illegible] we [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] 162.

In regard to the [illegible] we have more material. [illegible] of the [illegible] 2-F [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] influence the judges in any way, — — —

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

	Ar.	Ex.	Accent p	Accent m	Imp.	Opi.	Aff.	Bay.		Tot.
1	3		1		2	5	1			3
2	4			2	1	2	1			3
3	2			1	2	11				8
	9	1	1	4	5	18	3	2		44

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	2				2	3	2			[illegible]
5	3			1		5			1	6
6	5	2	3	2			11			23
-6)	10	2	3	3	2	8	13	0	2	41
-3)	6	1	2	4	5	18	3	–	0	44
[illegible]	14	3	5	7	7	26	16	2	2	85

I [illegible] in [illegible] — Stud.

	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	(0)	It(I-V)	6	I[illegible]	–
2	I/2-I	It(III-5 13)	13	(4-20)	
3	(-3)	(4-37)	17	(36-[illegible])	
4	(0)	(-3)	3	(4-3)	0
5	(0)	(1-26)	–	(2-36)	1
6	(-2)	(3-43)	23	(0)	
	0		62		6

Dinarchus.

That Dinarchus is neither an ori-
ginal nor a [illegible] in nature as Dion. Hal.
De Din. has [illegible] says is evident. As Christ
[illegible] says that Dinarchus as a close
[illegible] was correctly and [illegible] the ex-
amples set by his predecessors. But it is
[illegible]
[illegible] language a really personal touch
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

His originals were Lys., Hyperi-
des, and especially Demos., of whom he
was considered the best imitator [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] (303 B.C.). The character of Demosthenes as the statesman, this study, has not been much discussed though often [illegible]. The following ancient estimate is of interest. Demetrius [illegible], ap. Dion. Hal. de Din. 2nd chap., assigns to Dinarchus a greater amount [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], πάθος [illegible] τῷ τραχεῖ [illegible], καὶ τῷ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ [illegible] [illegible]. The more famous criticism of Dion. I. 4. 3ff., is of much more interest, and valuable as based on a more careful study of the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] being him in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] πολιτικὸς ἦν οὐ σαφὴς καὶ ἀληθὴς καὶ πι[illegible]

πολὺ τὸ σφοδρὸν ἔχει καὶ τὸ τραχὺ κατά τε τὴν ἔννοιαν καὶ τὴν μέθοδον, κατὰ δ' αὐτὴν τὴν λέξιν ἧττόν ἐστι σφοδρός· κατὰ μέντοι τὰ περὶ τὴν λέξιν, οἷον σχήματα κῶλα συνθήκας ἀναπαύσεις ῥυθμούς, καὶ πάνυ σφοδρός τε καὶ τραχύς ἐστι. Ἔτι καὶ τοῦτον ἐπιμελὴς ὅλως αὐτῷ μικροὺς μέντοι καὶ δεινοὺς σύμμετρος, μᾶλλον δ' εἶναι δοκεῖ ἢ ἔστι δεινὸς διὰ τὸ τῆς τραχύτητος μᾶλλον μετέχειν δεινότητος· καθόλου τε ὡς εἰπεῖν φαινόμενον ἔχει πολὺ τὸ ἀγωνιστικὸν καὶ τὸ τραχὺ καὶ μαχητὸν καὶ σφοδρὸν ὥστ' ἤδη τινὰς καὶ παραπείσαντες αὐτοὺς ὡς ἄλλων μᾶλλον δεινότητος εἰληφέναι. It is evident that the characteristic tone of this is effected chiefly through the vehemence of the figures of thought. Since as he strives after these in great abundance, so in a corresponding way the figures of adornment appear in only a very limited measure.

The most striking of these figures are the heaping up of the short questions

In interrogative the judges are shown that opponent and himself. [illegible] of arguing in order to harass his opponent and to aid his spirit much seeming [illegible]. As Frohne, s.c.p. 3 says that he urges nothing more than the interrogative, which makes his diction vivid and vehement [illegible] and [illegible] even at times rough, [illegible]. This emphasis are [illegible] by the [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] as well as the [illegible] of the imperative. cf. G.A. [illegible] pp. [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] maneo ne dicam ultra unicam [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible]

CL\" Paragraphs in quas [illegible] distri- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the examples used in apostrophe (D. 32-41 = 9 [illegible] tive form. Some other forms used in connec- tion with the question [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] like games of thrusts.

In a [illegible] [illegible] it appears that the [illegible] of the question as used by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] In the first place, he serves no introduction [illegible] proper place of the [illegible] [illegible] its form. As soon as one question is de- livered one feels that another one is [illegible] approaching [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] the attention is aroused [illegible] 2

[illegible]

a celebration than the present self-directed [illegible] of an actual battle. Then the [illegible] the forms are not limited as in Drama but are widely extended. For example, in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Aesch. Pers. II. 32 f. The suggestive portion seem a favorite with Drama and [illegible] [illegible] with each [illegible] [illegible] on the present [illegible] 35. 8D; 42-6.

There is a tendency of longer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The latter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ἐπιτηδείας πράττοντες; οὐδ' ὁτιοῦν, ἀλλὰ πρέσβεις κατασκευάζων λογοποιούς. καὶ παρ' αὐτῶν μαθεῖν ἐπίσταμαι -- κτλ." Dein. 100 f.

This is close imitation of Demos. in the [illegible] which he presents quite faithfully in De. 1. of Tells p. 172. And also in the apostrophe to the hands of Demosthenes. This figure gives an opportunity for heaping the question in the -in some passages not unlike Demos. in the same dept.; noting, sect. 73: Ἔγκλημα τοῦτο Δημόσθενες; ἐγκαλεῖς ὅτι ἐστὶν ἀντειπεῖν; ἐπειδὴ ἡ βουλὴ κρίσιν τὴν προστάξαντος ἐζήτει, πεπρᾶσθαι τῶν πολιτῶν ἄνδρας; πέπραται. ἀκούων τὸ μὲν ὑπόθεσιμα κατ' ἐμοῦ [illegible] ἀδύνατον ἀντειπεῖν c. 114. Note with what rhetorical boldness he introduces it near the beginning of the speech (ἐπειδὴ ἀνατείνεται μὲν ὦ βουλὴ Δημοσθένης; τοῦτο μὲν ἐστιν ὑπόθεσις τοῦ πράγματος. νῦν κατέψευσται καὶ Δημάδου, κατ'

[illegible] πολλάκις [illegible]

[illegible] πολλὰ [illegible]

[illegible] καὶ διὰ τὰς [illegible]

ἐπιψη[illegible]

[illegible] τὰ ἴδια [illegible], κατὰ [illegible]

[illegible] διά τε

[illegible]

[illegible]

καὶ διά τε πολλοὺς ἀγνοοῦντας ἐν τοῖς τῶν [illegible]

ψηφιζομένους ἐπιψηφισ[illegible] ἢ [illegible]

[illegible] τινα προστάξαι ζητεῖν περὶ τῶν [illegible]

[illegible] καὶ [illegible] ἀδικημάτων [illegible]

[illegible]; κτλ ——

On the ordinary [illegible] and [illegible] common in [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. It has [illegible] [illegible] 12 instances [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in question. [illegible] 329. [illegible]

[illegible]

Own in Genesis. It is true that he places the several divisions of the speech not like two card ends. The second however is worked out with care. Here are found only two scattering cases of the [illegible] in ch. 3. The body of the speech contains little narrative which is confined to a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In treatment of analysis [illegible] the only speech containing a clear analysis. The case is much less distinct. However it is not clearly separated from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] most part of the speech it contains but the body of the questions but no [illegible] They are only 2. The oration closes with the con[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. It is worthy of notice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] was something to set the [illegible] the [illegible] canvas, over-using it. He intended [illegible] figure. This seems to point to a period of decay of the proper feeling and appreciation of it.

I Occurrence by Lectures.

1. $6, 7^{1,2,3,4}, 8^{1,2,3}, 15, 16^{1,2}, 18, 22^{1,2}, 30^{1,2,3,4}$, [illegible]$^{1,2}, 33, 35^{1,2,3,4,5,6}$, $36, 37, 41^{1,2,3}, 42^{1,2}, 43^{1,2}, 44, 45^{1,2,3}$ [illegible] 64 [illegible] $72^{1,2}, 74, 83^{2,3,4}, 84^{1,2,3}, 89^{1,2}$ [illegible] 93 $96^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, 97, 99, 100^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, 101^{1,2,3}, 102^{1,2}, 104, 106, 107 = 95$,

2. $= 5, 6, 7^{1,2}, 8^{1,2}, 10, 11^{1,2}, 12^{1,2}, 13, 14^{1,2}, 15^{1,2}, 16, 21^{1,2,3}, 23, 25, 26, = 23$,

3. $= 3$ [illegible] 3 [illegible] $= 4$.

II Occurrence in Individual Speeches.

	Ap.	Ex.	Exact p.	n.	Comp.	Spec.	Loose.	Total	in %.	in L.
1.	39	8	1	4	2	41	14	95	32.38	2.93
2.	15	3	3	1	1			23	7.50	3.07
3	8	5		1			2	14	5.84	2.40
	62	6	4	6	3	41	6	32	45.72	2.88

II Occurrence in Divisions of the Speech.

	Proem		Body		Hist. Epil.		Summary Epil.	
1	(1-3)		(4-63)	48	(64-[illegible])	47	(66-[illegible])	(2)
2	(1-4)		(5-26)	23	(0)		(0)	
3	(1-6)	2	(7-22)	2	(0)		(0)	
		2		73		47		(2)

I. Occurrence by Departments.

λόγοι ἐπιδεικτικοί. (A)

	Cn.	Ex.	Expert	Sim.	[illegible]	Hyp.	[illegible]	Pro.	Ino.	Tot.	[illegible]	[illegible]
…33)		0	2	2	1		3			20	18.205	1.10
…5-8)	3	0	22	20	2		4			57	118.73	.48
…)	3		3	2						8	24.97	.32
Tot.	[illegible]	6	27	22	3		[illegible]			85	[illegible]	[illegible]

λόγοι συμβουλευτικοί (B)

…3.	23	2	2		2		7			36	11.63	3.10
…34.	1		1	1			2			5	2.25	2.22
…(1-3)			2	6						8	36.82	.22
(7-8)	51	15	35	30			10			141	160.54	.88
…	33	6	14	22	48		14	36	23	2[illegible]3	[illegible]	[illegible]
	208	23	54	[illegible]	50		33	3[illegible]	23	4[illegible]3	[illegible]	.24.

λόγοι δικανικοὶ ἰδιωτικοί. (C)

…23,32	6	3	3	1		5	6			24	19.53	1.23
(16-21)	31	9	6	17		1	4			68	62.76	1.08
(all)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	12	17	10	3	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(27-37)	[illegible]	25	58	95	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	55	[illegible]	433.06	[illegible]
	275	[illegible]	84	36	67	[illegible]	32	60	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Ap.	Ex.	Concept f.	Concept m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	1	2	24	5		5		3	57	73.38	[illegible]
28	1	3	2	10	3	3	12	3	62	58.16	1.07
102	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	4	5	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
344	74	64	46	177	147	28	59	116	939	436.29	2.15
[illegible]	6	18	17	38	42	5	15		228	178.82	1.28
31	[illegible]	8	2	2		5	6	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
62	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	3	[illegible]			16	132	45.72	2.89
[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	239	238	67	92	148	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.67

Table [illegible] med. (A). Donatello is the chief representative of this department. [illegible] all of his first 5 [illegible] have a general [illegible] character, yet [illegible] (5.3) are with more reason classified under this head. Since this is his proper field of [illegible] he may be taken as representing the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in the study of the questions in this con-
tinent. Eg. in 2 are noted above, in very [illegible] [illegible] where the students [illegible] [illegible] taken up into some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (cf. L.P. [illegible])

(3) The fact & number of [illegible] through [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the imperative. (cf. L.P. vol X, 24). But the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the use of it here. From these [illegible] it is evident that this type of

nating legitimately admits the question, we much we may then go up we must bear [illegible] the average no. page will be 2.5 which is very quite high. The other most important speech line is line 3. In this line the preponderance Germany with an immediate [illegible] type of questions [illegible] - indication of [illegible] [illegible] attachment [illegible] [illegible] question.

Class 9. In case of the German speech there are some [illegible] with different [illegible] to Form 8. In the private speeches there is a remarkable unanimity in the number of questions used - the variation being from from the lowest with an average of 15 per page to Germany the highest with 18 p.p. The Swiss and [illegible] ranking the [illegible] [illegible] with 23 and 22 p.p. respectively.

The public speeches however show [illegible] [illegible] differences between the nations [illegible] [illegible] diversity. In regard to the [illegible]

it is to be noted besides the ability of the author also the length of the speeches e.g. the short ones of Giacosa in contrast to the long ones of Dumas and Ibsen and also whether the speech is spoken by the author himself or written by rule.

In relative frequency the [illegible] element of D'Annunzio naturally heads with an average of 2.9 per page followed rather closely by Dumas with 2.5 p.p. The frequency in Dumas is not so noticeable as in D'Ann. as in the former the person is used in the question and rhetorical [illegible] in the speech.

Then comes [illegible] with .7 p.p. not so very [illegible] the [illegible] of Dumas. Perhaps [illegible] as between Dumas and [illegible]. Then [illegible] with .25 p.p. Then Testoni and Giacosa come last with .1 and .10 p.p. respectively and [illegible] the dialectist with [illegible] of the per [illegible] [illegible] with .?? per page [illegible]

The [illegible] of question presented in dif. depts.

The epideictic department represented by Isocrates, — [illegible] [illegible] fineness[?] he uses the question in long periods, but there is almost no mention of this [illegible] in the forensic dept., in form of [illegible] and more varied forms. Especially is this true as the question of the unanswerable question. This type is clearly not suitable to the epideictic speech proper as it is practically absent here. But in the deliberative speech proper and those of [illegible] and Dem. uses it quite freely. Again in the private speeches it is employed alone by Isae. and Dems., but in the public all use it to a more or less extent, chiefly Dems. and Aeschines.

Of the forms in which the question is found the hypophora occurs regularly in all departments. The epideictic [illegible]

The manner even of turning to the opponent is generally used by all authors of [illegible] studies. In hypophora the question is found often in that division of the figure where a conversation such a conversation is reported. Here the rhetorical interest is not so much in the question as in the vividness of the whole figure & in the presence of introducing a quasi [illegible] personal character.

Closely connected with the [illegible] question in its effect on the style is the rhetorical answer, for this also is that figure in [illegible] nature, but in the deliberative sense in [illegible]. In Demosthenes much of it is employed [illegible] and Demos. but in the whole [illegible] of nature [illegible] the above examples of it but it is used most by [illegible] this case imitatio. Demosthenes.

I. [illegible] in [illegible].

	Ap	Ex	General		Comp	Cepre	Hist	Pros.	Civ	Total	[illegible]	
ut	18	1	2	24	5		6		3	58	73.38	.79
ed	58	3	5	2	12	3	10	2	3	98	69.79	.4[illegible]
ye	110	21	35	34	5	10	30		0	245	219.96	.1[illegible]
ree	100	35	83	106	5		26			355	467.29	.70
al	57	11	17	23	22	17	10	3	22	160	131.14	.22
m	654	105	136	162	270	278	54	152	1[illegible]3	[illegible]62	[illegible]66.46	.71
ed	87	6	18	17	38	42	5	15		228	178.82	.15
e	31	7	8	12	2		5	6		71	39.81	.08
in.	62	16	–	0	3	41			16	132	45.72	2.89
l.	1177	205	308	380	362	391	146	178	243	3157	22[illegible]	38

In general. The statistics of early history [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the development in later history. The [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

either in between figures know little use of the questions except in a few [illegible]

Leaves come more strongly. The numbers 1-9 come in [illegible] all the answers for Training questions though he has made of the questions he did not show a very large average but here there are [illegible] question types. In some words the information was beyond his reach the most use of all the types, as is consistent with [illegible] other answers. But [illegible] 1 remember the last of the [illegible] the figures in school and have much of the teacher's training.

I in the introduction and [illegible] of the proof.

As to the relative strength of the different orations in first [illegible] [illegible] the question the following [illegible] [illegible] with remarkable consistency [illegible]. – The relatively weaker [illegible] of the question by the [illegible] is directly [illegible] by the relatively stronger [illegible] of the question [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] directly [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] these [illegible] with more detail we may [illegible] the following:– As in Antiphon, the [illegible] are too short to give a fair estimate and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] See Sec. 7 and 8. The [illegible] are introduced at §§ [illegible] and [illegible] at §§ 28 and 34 respectively.

Among the three genuine orations of

Euripides shows a much earlier introduction and repeating them but apparently returns once 3. Aeschylus at first glance would seem to introduce the question quite early. But of the 3 instances 3 have no use of the figure and 10 more have no [illegible] in interrogative form, of the others it is postponed to a considerable extent into the speech.

[illegible] shows a comparatively early use both in introduction and recurrence, [illegible] the [illegible], having cumulative force the average recurrence is eleven lines from 3 in the contrary, [illegible] shows no use in cumulative form and the average of those which are so situated within 15 and 19. Few of his speeches show anything [illegible] of early introduction as Ar. [illegible] 7 – 23 ff.

In Demos the tendency is to make

numerous cases of the type they early in the speech but they do not appear in cumulative form until later than we would naturally suppose except in the shorter speeches. In speeches [illegible] great care not to heap up the person until it is legitimate to do so.

This is somewhat the method of Andoc-ides but he does not make use of the [illegible] in the early part of the speech as we have seen, with possible exception of Or. [illegible] In Or. 2 the cumulative does not appear at all.

On the contrary Demosthenes uses them both in early introduction and in early speeches – [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] respectively while Demosthenes [illegible] is at home to the topic of [illegible] constitutions.

II Treatment at Demosthenes and [illegible] [illegible]

More narrowly in the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we [illegible] the following:– [illegible]

necessarily excludes the phrase from the poem. Nor does his narrative poem show a case. It is almost entirely confined to the argument — chief exceptions are in the [illegible]. The same can be said of [illegible] in respect to poem, but his narrative shows some which were owing to its highly dramatic coloring.

In the common speeches of [illegible] it is almost entirely excluded from the poem as well as from his excellent narrative, nor does Isaeus show any case of exception in his poems. [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] in his long epideictic poems has but a few cases, but they do not occur very near the beginning of the speech and the shorter poems of [illegible] speeches show no cases of exception.

In almost all the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. It is [illegible] excluded [illegible]

the oration for the collection of 6 orations pre-
serves the second rule. [illegible] one [illegible]
a case of Brevity and Expansion. The
speech of Herodes has no case in [illegible]
and but one case in the first instalment of
the Tetralogies 110-20 Demosthenes brings the
question very close to the [illegible] in all
these orations and the [illegible] of ch. 3 are
two examples of the point.

II. Treatment at the close of the speech.

Antiphon does not allow the quest-
to come very near the close of the speech.
Of course [illegible] in the [illegible]
[illegible] to the longer ones, but - the
point approaches nearest the close - in
speech which has a very short close as not
same alone. In Andoc. also and to a less
extent 2 the question is allowed to come
in a somewhat bold manner rather
near the end, yet at the very close the

tone is lowered.

In the forensic orations of Lysias the speech is not allowed to close on any question. Consequently the question is almost entirely excluded from the closing [illegible] only in the longer speeches does it appear and here not very near the end. e.g. xii. 2 24 etc. In several of the long epideictic speeches of Isocrates there are some cases of the figure, but in none of his speeches does he allow it to come very near the close of the speech. ([illegible] forensic speech see above) [illegible] this point the questions found in the [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] to those of [illegible] such as the assertive form and questions of appeal to the hearers' sense of [illegible] [illegible]

In [illegible] however, there appears the tendency [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] in that the argument is carried into it.

This in turn, is not sharply divided from the movement - consequently some questions appear. Moreover the transition to let the tone be lowered at the close is still present [illegible].

The continuation of Seneca Drama shows a marked tendency in the way of greater boldness in raising the question very near the end. In fact the old case of closing a speech in a question seems in [illegible] 3' through these close as [illegible] (see above). Also Drama extends the tendency noted in Seneca of having the closing verses immediate part of the speech, and contain some of the most terse, acute argument [illegible]. There are also an abundance of questions as to the closing to more directly impress the mind of the hearer or a keen point. This is often the case in this [illegible] in speeches but especially [illegible]

2, 22 and 25 seem to be less rhetorical in the private speeches of Demosthenes 3 and also sections 37, 39, 40 etc. These demonstrations uses the question very near the close with much power.

Lycurgus we have Demos. in the same department in his treatment of the epilogue but has not his pleasure—he rather yields to the tradition of not allowing the passion to approach very near the close. But as I noted only one rhetorical question comes in the last 5 sections.

Dinarchus seems to have been much like Lycurgus, judging from his one extant epilogue. While the close of the speech of Dinarchus is more in the manner of Demosthenes.

Vita

Arthur [illegible] was born near Cleveland Ohio September 9th 18[illegible]. He received his preparatory education at the "Manassas Institute" Manassas Va. He entered the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg Va in 1894 and graduated from there with the degree of A.B. in 1898 and A.M. in 1899. In the fall of 1899 he entered the Johns Hopkins University and had four years graduate work — [illegible] major subject — [illegible],

anding minor- Latin and Sanskrit

his Teachers were. Professors B. L.

Gildersleeve, K. F. Smith and M.

Bloomfield and Drs. Miller, Wilson

and Barret.

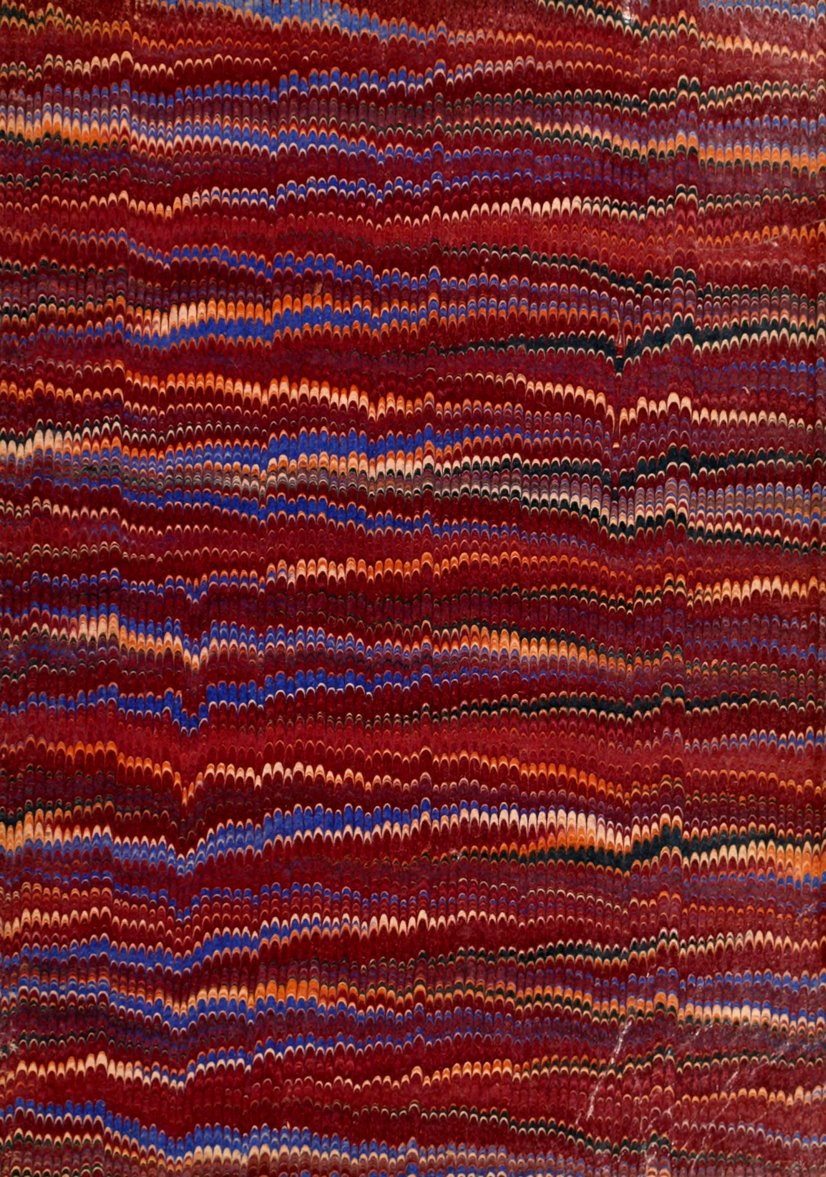
For the present session he was

teacher of Greek and Latin in

King College Bristol, Tenn., but

n Dec. 21st was relieved of his

duties there on account of sickness

End :